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FROM WASHINGTON.

Great Speech of Senator Douglas on the Domestic Relations of the States.

Mr. Barksdale Asserts the Claims of the South.

MR. CORWIN, OF OHIO, DEFINES HIS POSITION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 23.

The intense interest heretofore exhibited in the proceedings of the House was to-day transferred to the Senate Chamber. The report that Mr. DOUGLAS would speak drew together a crowd sufficient to have filled the immense galleries several times over. By noon, every available inch of room was packed, even to the reporters' gallery, which was crowded with ladies to the exclusion of many gentlemen of the corps. On the floor there was a quasi-joint session of the two bodies, nearly all the members having left the other wing of the Capitol to hear the distinguished Illinoisian. The excitement ran so high that Senator HALE suggested the propriety of maintaining order on the floor at a moment when the noise was greater than in the galleries. Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE begged that the Senate would preserve strict order. The scene was a striking one, it being the first time that the new Chamber had been filled.

At 1½ o'clock Mr. DOUGLAS entered, leading his two little boys, and soon after being seated his resolution was called up. The President of the Senate called out, "The Senator from Illinois," and, as Senator DOUGLAS rose, there was a strong disposition in the galleries to applaud; but, silence having been restored, he commenced by first reading the letter of Gov. WISE to President BUCHANAN and the reply, and then inquired if it were possible that the Federal Government could afford the States no protection against violence, after their own hands had been tied by the Constitution?

But I will not follow the speaker, as his remarks have been fully reported for your columns. The speech was entirely characteristic of the man, and was well received by his friends from every section. The galleries several times applauded. Order was restored, and maintained only by threats to clear them if Senatorial decorum were again violated. Southern Senators and Members this evening are loud in praise of the "Little Giant," the opinion being generally expressed that he will be the unanimous choice of the Democracy at Charleston. Old differences seem to be already forgotten, and Mr. DOUGLAS stands forth the great champion of the Democracy and of the Union. The debate will be read with deep interest throughout the country.

Mr. BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, delivered an able speech in the House to empty benches, and was followed by Mr. CORWIN, who had not closed when the House adjourned. There has been no change whatever in any of the programmes, and the prospect for organization does not improve.

Lieut. G. D. BAYARD is ordered to return to Jefferson Barracks and report for duty. Maj. HENRY HILL, paymaster, is ordered to pay off the troops at West Point, Watervliet and Plattsburgh Barracks. By command of Gen. WOOL, Brevet-Maj. LARKIN, Eighth Infantry is ordered to join his company at Camp Hudson with as little delay as possible.

Lieut. HUNTER DAVIDSON, by order of the Navy Department, reported himself to-day to the Secretary of State to give official information as to the manner in which the provision of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty touching the suppression of the Slave-trade is now carried out by our vessels on the coast of Africa.

It appears that Cadet WETMORE is only charged with a violation of discipline, and not with a grave offence, as stated. Q.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Jan. 23.

Owing to the reporters' gallery being crowded with persons who had no business there, it was almost impossible for the reporter to take notes or send out dispatches in proper time.

The galleries and floor were crowded this morning to hear Mr. DOUGLAS. The noise and confusion during the morning hour was so great that it was impossible to hear the reading of the Clerk.

A number of bills were read by title and referred.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) said he would do the galleries the justice to say that there was more noise on the floor than up stairs.

Mr. HALE offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for the names and salaries of the persons employed in the Treasury Department, who have not been confirmed by the Senate. Adopted.

The hour having arrived, Mr. DOUGLAS' resolution was called up.

Mr. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, (Dem.,) said that on the 25th of November the Governor of Virginia sent a communication to the President of the United States, apprising him that there was a plan on foot to rescue JOHN BROWN, and notifying him, so that he might take steps to preserve the peace between the States. The President replied that he was at a loss to find any provision in the Constitution or the laws of the United States to authorize him to take any steps for such a purpose—that is, to preserve the peace of the States within the Union. This announcement produced a profound impression on the public mind, especially in Slaveholding States. He should not stop to inquire whether it was the meaning of the President to declare that the existing laws conferred no authority to authorize Federal interposition to protect the States from invasion. He wanted to ask the judgment of the Senate and the House on the question whether it is not in the power of Congress, and the duty of Congress under the Constitution, to enact all laws which are necessary for the protection of each and every State against invasion, either from foreign powers, or by any portion of the United States? The denial of such a power in the Federal Government has induced the inquiry among conservative men, who are loyal to the Constitution, as to what means they have for protection against external violence. It must be conceded that no community is safe, no State can enjoy peace, without security against external violence. Every State and nation outside of this Republic is supposed to maintain armies and navies for this precise purpose, and the only legitimate purpose for which they are maintained in time of peace. The States of this Union would possess this power of protection, were it not for the restraint imposed by the Federal Constitution. When that Constitution was made, the States in their sovereignty gave to the Federal Government the power to raise and support armies and navies. They voluntarily surrendered the means of protection, and consented to a prohibition upon themselves to keep troops or vessels of war in time of peace. The question recurs whether the States of this Union are to remain in that helpless condition, with their hands tied and stripped of the means of repelling assaults without any guarantee from the Federal Government to protect them against violence. If the people of this country are to settle down into the conviction that there is no power in the Federal Government, under the Constitution, to protect them, they will demand that their cords be severed, and their weapons restored to their hands with which they may defend themselves. This inquiry involves the perpetuity of the Union. The means of repelling assault and providing against invasion must exist as a condition of safety and existence of the States. He hoped to be able to demonstrate that there is no wrong in this Union for which the Constitution does not provide a remedy, and he believed that the Union does furnish a remedy for any wrong which can be perpetrated within the Union, if the Federal Government performs its whole duty. He thought it clear that the power is conferred on Congress, first, to provide for repelling invasion from foreign countries; and, second, to protect each State of this Union against invasion from any other State or Territory or place within the jurisdiction of the United States. He wished to call attention to the power conferred on Congress to protect all the States and Territories, including every inch of ground within our limits, against foreign invasion. The eighth section, article first, of the Constitution, provides that Congress shall have the power to declare war, and regulate the land and naval forces of the country, and to repel invasion; and Congress shall have the power of using the whole military force of the country for the purposes thus specified under the Constitution. In the second place, they shall suppress insurrection; but, the insurrection there referred to was insurrection against the United States; insurrection against the States being provided for in a subsequent section. The invasion spoken of was invasion of the United States. They had power to repel invasion, no matter where the enemy should land, if anywhere within the jurisdiction of the United States. The framers of the Constitution then proceeded to make guarantees for the protection of the several States. The fourth section, fourth article of the Constitution, says the United States shall guarantee to all the several States of this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, on application, by the Legislature or the Executive, against domestic violence. Mr. DOUGLAS would submit the question whether it was not clear, from the very language of the Constitution, that that clause was inserted for the purpose of making it the duty of the Federal Government to protect each of the States from invasion by any other State, or Territory, or place within the jurisdiction of the United States. For what other purpose could it have been inserted? The duty of protection against foreign invasion had already been provided for, and this clause was a guarantee from the United States to each State for the protection of each State against any other State. If any further authority is needed to show that this is the true construction of the Constitution, it may be found in the old *Federalist*, the 43d number of which was written by Mr. MADISON. Mr. MADISON was considering the clause which makes it the duty of the United States to protect each State from invasion, and he said that protection against invasion is due every society from the parts composing it. The latitude of expression here used seems to secure each State certainly against open hostility and against ambitious or vindictive enterprises of its more powerful neighbors. History of both ancient and modern confederacies proves this, and the weaker members of the Union ought not to be insensible to this policy. This was written after the Constitution was made, and with a view to secure its ratification. Hence the people of the States knew this clause was intended to bear the construction which he (Mr. DOUGLAS) now put upon it. Then, if it be made the imperative duty of the Federal Government, by an express provision of the Constitution, to protect each State against invasion or violence from other States, it follows that it is the duty of Congress to pass laws to render that guarantee effectual. While Congress, in the early history of the Government, did provide legislation, supposed to be ample, to protect the United States against invasion from foreign countries and Indian tribes, they have failed up to this time to make any law to protect the States from invasion from within the limits of the Union. He presumed the reason for this was that Congress never deemed such legislation would ever become necessary for the protection of one State against her sister States; and who, until the Harper's Ferry affair, ever conceived that the American States could be so forgetful of their duty to themselves and to the country, and to the Constitution, as to plan an invasion of any other State with a view of stirring up a servile insurrection, murder, treason and every other crime that disgraces humanity? Though no blame can therefore be attached to our predecessors, yet, since the experience of last year, we cannot stand justified in witholding any longer to perform this sacred duty. The question remaining, then, is to know what legislation is necessary to render this guarantee of the Constitution effectual. He presumed there would be very little difference of opinion that it will be necessary to place the whole military power of the Government at the disposal of the President, with proper restrictions, to suppress such invasion. But this is not sufficient—such legislation would not be a full compliance with this guarantee of the Constitution. The framers of that instrument meant more; for, mark the language: when it refers to the United States it says Congress shall have power to repel invasion. But when they come to make this guarantee to the States, the language is changed, and it says the United States shall protect each of the States against invasion. In the one instance, it is the duty of Congress to repel. In the other, they guarantee to protect. In other words, the United States are not permitted to wait till an invading force has been organized, and on the march. They must pass laws to insure protection and domestic tranquillity to each State and Territory against invasion or hostility from the other States or Territories of the Union. Then it is not only necessary to use the military power when the actual case occurs, but to authorize the judicial department to suppress all conspiracies and combinations in the several States, with the intent to molest or disturb its Government, citizens, property or institutions. You must punish the conspiracy, with the intent to do the act, and then it will be suppressed in advance. There is no principle more clear to the legal profession, that whenever it is proper to declare an act a crime, it is proper to punish a combination with the intent to commit the act. If you find an act to punish a man for counterfeiting the coin of the United States, you will also find a section punishing a man for having it in his possession, and also for having the tools with which to make it. If the act of invasion is criminal, the conspiracy to invade should also be made criminal. If it be unlawful to invade a State and run off fugitive slaves, why not make it unlawful to form conspiracies to do it? He referred to a man lately hung, who had boasted in a public lecture that he had run off horses from the State of Missouri, and pointed to a stable in Cleveland, Ohio, filled with the horses. He thought Congress competent to pass a law to punish conspirators with the intent to run off any sort of property—negroes or horses—and confine them in prisons in the State where the conspiracy was. He would carry this principle out, and make a law to punish conspiracies to carry Territorial elections, whether they were under the garb of Emigrant Aid Societies from New-England or Blue Lodges in Missouri. [Applause in the galleries.] He contended that this provision of the Constitution meant more than repelling invasion, but that the domestic peace and tranquility of the State should be secured against violence, for there can be no safety, peace, or prosperity, in any community not secure from violence. The question has been raised in England, whether they should pass laws against conspiracies against the life of a French Prince. He would not argue that question, but should argue by the Constitution, under which we are governed, and contend that it should be so construed as to punish invasion and conspiracies to invade. He thought this could be done by authorizing the United States Courts to take jurisdiction of the offenses and impose a proper penalty. It cannot be said that the time has not arrived for such legislation, or that the Harper's Ferry outrage will not be repeated. It is only necessary to ascertain whether the causes which produced this outrage are in active operation to determine whether there is any ground for apprehension that the invasion will be repeated. What are these causes? He had no hesitation in expressing his firm and deliberate conviction that the Harper's Ferry crime was the natural, and logical, and inevitable result of the teachings of the Republican Party, as explained and enforced in their platform, their partisan Presses, their pamphlets and books, and the speeches of their leaders in and out of Congress. [Applause in the galleries.]

Mr. MASON, of Virginia, (Dem.,) hoped order would be preserved.

Mr. TOOMBS, of Georgia, (Dem.,) thought it was a bad sign of the times.

The Vice-President said if order was not preserved the disturbers would be put out of the galleries.

Mr. DOUGLAS proceeded, and repeated his statement as to the cause. He said he did not make the statement for the purpose of crimination or for party effect. He desired to call attention to the doctrines which the Republican Party are in the habit of enforcing, to see if they did not lead directly to those consequences on the part of those deluded persons, who think what is said is in real earnest, and ought to be carried out. The great principle which underlies the Republican Party is a violent and eternal warfare upon the institution of American Slavery, with a view to its ultimate extinction throughout the land. A sectional war, to be waged until the cotton fields of the South shall be cultivated by free labor, or wheat and rye fields of Massachusetts shall be cultivated by slave labor. In furtherance of this article of their creed, you find their political organizations not only sectional, but whose vitality depends upon exciting Northern prejudice, ambition and passion against Southern institutions and Southern people. He had some experience in fighting this element, and he found the source of their power to consist in thus exciting the prejudices and passions of one section against another. They not only endeavored to excite the North against the South, but they irritated the South to assail and traduce the North. Abuse by violent Southern men against Northern Statesmen is essential to the triumph of the Republican party. Hence the course of argument which has to be met invites Southern men to assail us that they, the Republicans, may justify their assaults on the South under the plea of self-defence. When he returned to Illinois, in 1858, to canvass the State, he had to meet this "irrepressible conflict." True, the Senator from New-York had not made his Rochester speech, and had not given the doctrine that precise name, yet the principle was in existence, and had been proclaimed by the most fearless of the party. He wished to call attention to a single passage in a speech by Mr. LINCOLN, who was nominated for the United States Senate by the Republican Convention, and which speech had been previously written and agreed to in caucus by most of the leaders of the party:

"In my opinion, the Slavery agitation will not cease till the crisis shall have been reached and passed. A House divided against itself cannot stand. I believe this Union cannot endure permanently half slave and half free. I do not expect the House to fall, but I expect it will be divided. It will become all one thing or the other. Either the opponents of Slavery must arrest the further spread of it, or its advocates will push forward until it will become alike lawful in all the States, as well in the North as in the South."

Mr. D. said the moment he landed on the soil of Illinois he took direct issue with that doctrine, as being revolutionary and treasonable. Such was not only the opinion of Mr. LINCOLN and the Senator from New-York, but, so far as he knew, it is the general opinion of all the members of the Abolition or Republican Party. They tell the North that Slavery will overrun the whole country. They tell the South, unless they rally as one man, the inevitable consequence will be the abolition of Slavery in all the States. The same doctrine is held by the Senator from New-York, in his Rochester speech, when he tells us that the States of the South must become free, or else the States of the North must be overrun with Slavery. In order to show that he did not misinterpret, he read an extract from Senator SEWARD's speech at Rochester in regard to "the "Irrepressible Conflict." This, he said, was the theory of the Republican Party, that there is a conflict between the different institutions of the States—not of the same State, but of the Free States and the Slave States. Their argument is, that two systems of States cannot permanently exist in the same Union without sectional warfare must continue to rage, with increasing fury, till the Free States shall surrender or the Slave States be subdued. Hence, while they appeal to the passions of one section, their object is to alarm the people of the other section, and drive them to madness, in the hope that they will invade their Northern rights, as an excuse to carry on an aggression on Southern rights. He appealed to the candor of Senators whether this was not a fair exposition of the tendencies of the doctrines proclaimed by the Republican party. The creed of that party, he said, is founded on the theory that because Slavery is not desirable in their States, it is not desirable anywhere; and because Free Labor is a good thing with us, it is a good thing everywhere. In other words, that party rests on the theory that there must be uniformity in the domestic institutions and internal polity of the several States of this Union. Here, in his opinion, is the fundamental error on which the system rests. While in Illinois he denied, and now repeated it, that uniformity in the domestic institutions of the different States was either possible or desirable. On that issue he conducted the canvass at home, and he wished to ask the Senate if such was the doctrine of the framers of the Constitution? He wished the country to bear in mind that, when the Constitution was adopted, there were twelve Slave States and one Free State; and, suppose this doctrine of uniformity on the Slavery question had prevailed, would Freedom have triumphed over Slavery? On the contrary, if the test had been made, and this doctrine then proclaimed, would it not have resulted in the Constitution fastening Slavery on every inch of American soil, North as well as South? Was it fair for the free institutions in those days to claim that the Federal Government must not touch the institution, but wait until they get a majority, and then wield that majority to abolish the institution in those other States? If uniformity was desirable, it might have been obtained by blotting out State Governments, and by having State legislations conferred on Congress and power over the municipal and domestic concerns of the people in the States, as well as over the questions affecting the whole Union. But the framers of that instrument knew, as well as we know, that in a country as large as this is there is a great variety of climate, soil, and production, and there must be a diversity of institutions and domestic regulations adapted to the wants of each locality. They knew that our liberty depended on the right of the people of each State to establish their own laws and institutions, and control them at pleasure. The Constitution therefore, was based on a dissimilarity of domestic institutions and domestic polity. The Constitution was founded on the idea that each State had peculiar wants, which required peculiar legislation distinct from every other State. Hence, said Mr. DOUGLAS, I assert that this doctrine of uniformity is repugnant to the Constitution, and revolutionary in its character, and leading directly to despotism. Uniformity in local affairs in any country, to any great extent, is despotism always. Show me centralism, prescribing uniformity, and I will show you a despotism as odious and insufferable as that of Austria or Naples. Dissimilarity, therefore, is the principle on which the Union rests. Give us such a law as the Constitution contemplates and authorizes, and I will show the Senator from New-York that there is a constitutional mode of repressing even the "irrepressible conflict." He would open the prison doors and tell these conspirators to select their cells, where they are to drag out a miserable life as a punishment for crimes against the peace of society. Can any man say there is no danger of the recurrence of the outrage at Harper's Ferry? Is not the Republican Party strong, vigorous, defiant, and successful? Do they not hold and proclaim the same creed they did before this invasion? It is true that most of them disavow the acts of John Brown. I am glad they do. I am rejoiced they have gone thus far; but I must be permitted to say it is not enough that they disavow the act, unless they also repudiate and denounce the doctrines and teachings which produced the act. These doctrines are promulgated in the shape of speeches and pamphlets and books. The causes which produced the Harper's Ferry invasion are in active operation. Is it true that the people of the border States are to have their hands tied as to the power of self-defence, and remain patient under a threatened invasion in the day or in the night? Can you expect a people to be patient when they dare not lay down to sleep without first stationing sentinels to see if a band of marauders and murderers are not approaching with torch or pistol? It requires more patience than freemen have to submit to such a state of things. If we wish to preserve this Union, we must perform its guarantees, and we must remedy every evil within the Union in obedience to the Constitution, for which the Union would furnish a remedy. If the Federal Government fails to act, either from choice or from apprehension of want of power, it cannot be expected that the States will be content to remain unprotected. Then, Sir, I see no hopes of peace, fraternity, and good feeling, among the different portions of this Union, except by bringing the power of the Federal Government, to the extent authorized by the Constitution, to protect the people of the States against any external violence and aggression to preserve peace. This system of sectional warfare must cease. The Constitution has given the power, and all we ask of Congress is to give the means, and we, by indictment and conviction, will make such examples of the leaders of these conspiracies as will strike terror to the hearts of the others, and there will be an end to conspiracy. We must check it by crushing out conspiracy, and then there can be safety; then we will be able to restore that spirit of fraternity which inspired our Revolutionary fathers upon every battle field, and which presided over the Convention which framed the Constitution. Then they can say there is no evil unredressed in the Union, for which the Union does not furnish a remedy. Let Congress pass the laws, let them authorize the punishment of conspiracies in any State or Territory, against the property, institutions or people, of any other State or Territory, and there will be no excuse or desire for conspiracy. Then let us leave the people of every State free to form their own institutions; let them retain Slavery as long as they please, and abolish it when they please; let us act on that good old golden rule, that teaches all men to mind their own business, and let their neighbors alone; and then let us endeavor to preserve the Union as our fathers made it.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, (Rep.,) said he felt impelled to reply in a few words to what was said about the Republican Party. The honorable Senator from Virginia (Mr. MASON) had offered a resolution and had a Committee appointed to inquire into this matter of invasion at Harper's Ferry; and also to suggest a remedy. He had been willing to wait for the report, but the honorable Senator from Illinois (Mr. DOUGLAS) seemed to distrust their ability to make the examination or provide the remedy. He brings in a resolution, and speaks on it, and assumes to instruct the Committee. But was that all the object of the honorable Senator from Illinois? Was there not something beyond? He had made what he might call a political speech, intended to affect political parties. He though he had seen the Senator's argument before, and he must be permitted to say he had advanced nothing specially new. He thought there was no member of this Congress who was not as desirous as the Senator to stop these attempts to incite insurrection or make attacks on neighboring States. He did not know of any design anywhere, except by a few individuals who belonged to no party, to do anything of this kind. He was inclined to agree with the Senator from Illinois on the constitutional right to make such laws to suppress invasion. But it is said that the Republican Party is responsible for this outrage, and that it is due to the teachings of that party. We have heard this before; have heard it in the Senate. It has been iterated and reiterated. We have heard it in the other branch of Congress, and in the newspapers; and it seems that the honorable Senator had no other designs than to proclaim the same belief. We might have presumed this without his declaration, for it is now a dogma of the Democratic Party—a portion of the creed, and a part of the scheme for the campaign, in reference to the Fall election, to charge on the Republican Party that they are responsible. I am not disposed to admit that, said Mr. F. I was disposed to listen, and not to reply. I did not consider it a matter of argument, but a matter of creed. I had no fears that the Republicans of the country would believe it. But the Senator will allow me to say, in our behalf, the true solution of that difficulty is to be found elsewhere. Before 1854 the country was quiet. Men were disposed to wait, and when two great parties had made up their minds, it was reasonable to suppose it would cease. But it began again in 1854, when the flame was again lighted of this eternal Slavery question, and the gentleman himself applied the torch. It was continued by the aggression of the Slave Power in the attempt to force Slavery on a Free Territory by power of Government. And, in the attempt to repel this invasion, no man was more conspicuous than the honorable Senator himself. I take it for granted, it began then; when every crime was perpetrated on freemen, and the lesson was taught them from which many John Browns might practice, and I am only surprised that more John Browns have not acted on the lesson then learned. Mr. F. said nothing could be found in the Republican Party or their acts, to authorize the accusation. There was not enough to convince the country, or at least his section of it, that the Republican Party are responsible. There is no creed, no practice, no doctrine of that party which will justify the accusation in any shape. The idea of appealing to the Free States to stop agitation, not to agress on their neighbors, nor to encourage disagreeable doctrines, when, in his judgment, the men who made these appeals have counseled aggression from the beginning. He told the Hon. Senator from Illinois frankly, that he believed him counseling aggression when he advocated the repeal of the Missouri restriction. He believed, as was stated by an Hon. Senator from South Carolina, that the design of that repeal was to extend Slavery over the Territory and enlarge its area. It seems certain members of the Republican Party have proclaimed there was an antagonism between certain principles with regard to this doctrine. We have been surprised that gentlemen of intelligence who knew the meaning of words, should undertake to say that Free States and Slave States cannot exist in this Union together. But there is no such an idea in any speech of the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. LINCOLN, or of the Senator from New-York. If Free Labor or Slave Labor came together, they must necessarily antagonize. That is all. But no one claims that Free and Slave States cannot exist in the same Union.

Mr. DAVIS inquired what he meant exactly?

Mr. FESSENDEN—I believe that free labor is in its character independent, and tends to promote the wealth and manliness of the laborer, while slave labor tends to degrade and impoverish the laborer, to diminish his comfort and belittle his character. They are necessarily opposed to each other. In other words, where slave labor exists it tends to degrade the free labor on the same soil.

Mr. DAVIS said he was mistaken as to the fact.

Mr. FESSENDEN said it was his opinion.

Mr. DOUGLAS said he meant to say the power of the Federal Government could not be used to extend or repress—to establish or abolish any domestic institution, but each State should be entirely free without any interference of the Federal Government.

Mr. FESSENDEN—That's only Squatter Sovereignty, the Senator's favorite doctrine. No one ever pretended that the Government could interfere with the institutions of the States. He controverted the idea that diversity of institutions were essential to the general prosperity of the country. He asserted to the fullest extent that the Government could not interfere with the institutions of the States. Any charge that the Republicans favored this doctrine is unfounded. He asked if the Senator from Illinois said the Republicans not only wanted to repress, but also to make war on Slavery in the States?

Mr. DOUGLAS—I did.

Mr. FESSENDEN—I deny it. It could not be found in the party creed. The Republican Party was formed to prevent the introduction of Slavery into free Territories. He denied the right of Southern men to take Slavery into a Territory, unless the law there recognizes Slavery. He hated and loathed Slavery, but did not hate the slaveholder. The object of Northern Democrats was to inflame the South against all but themselves, so as to get political power. He was opposed to Slavery in the abstract, but did not wish to interfere with it where it existed. When it was charged that the Republicans were warring on the South, it should be recollected that they held the doctrines of the fathers of the Republic. The Senator from Virginia admitted the views of Southern men on Slavery are not now what they were.

Mr. MASON said that the South, after full consideration and experience, had arrived at the conclusion that Slavery ennobled both races. Our early fathers were not Abolitionists. They did not think it practical or expedient to abolish Slavery, but thought by cutting off the Slave-trade Slavery would die off of itself. The ordinance of 1787 aimed at the Slave-trade. It was thought that by reducing the area where Slavery could be used the Slave-trade would be stopped.

Mr. FESSENDEN said the Senator had admitted all he deserved. The early men of the Republic thought that by restricting Slavery, the institution would die out. They wanted it to die. That is the position of the Republican Party. The Senator from Illinois was indifferent whether Slavery was extended or not. Born in a Free State, for himself, he preferred free institutions. That was the whole offence of the Republican Party. We have been further told that if we elect a man of our views regularly, and in the Constitutional form as President, the Union will be dissolved. While the Senator from Illinois was devising means to repress the invasion of one State by another, he might have suggested a provision for the threatened contingency.

Mr. DOUGLAS said he had introduced his resolution because occasion called for it. It was not necessary to put in a clause for the contingency referred to, as it was an event not within probabilities.

Mr. FESSENDEN said the Senator had great confidence in his powers. Quite likely he had a higher opinion of them than any one else. It was singular they were constantly threatened with what would be done in a certain case or event not likely to occur. The inference he drew was that the gentlemen on the other side were quite apprehensive on the subject. This talk of dissolution of the Union was a disease which appeared every four years. The people of the Free States don't care about it. For himself, if the election of a President in the constitutional mode was to be the cause of a dissolution, the sooner the question is settled the better.

Mr. DOUGLAS said some men could not conceive of an action flowing from patriotic motives. He had brought in his resolution because he thought the time had arrived for practical legislation. He had referred to the causes which produced the outrage, and pointed out that they still existed. If the Senators on the other side would vote for such a bill as he proposed he would think a very great change had occurred. When they agreed to make conspiracies to run off fugitive slaves a felony, he would think they had indeed changed. In the towns and cities of the North, where the Republicans have a majority, the Fugitive Slave law could not be executed. Could it be executed in the town where the Senator from New-York lived? Did they recollect the Jerry rescue?

Mr. FESSENDEN said that he would go as far as any one, to prevent a conspiracy in one State to invade another. He could not say what he would do in regard to running off fugitive slaves. He would meet that question when it arose.

Mr. DOUGLAS—Why not punish the running off of slaves, as well as the running off of horses. The impunity with which the crime of running off slaves can be perpetrated keeps up the irritation. When it was made a penitentiary offence to conspire against property in another State, then we would get at the root of the evil. The Republicans are no doubt ready to vote for a law fair in its terms, but not calculated to be efficient in its efficient in its operation. It is only necessary to refer to the Philadelphia Platform to show the hostility of the Republican party to Slavery, where slavery and polygamy are classed together as twin relics of barbarism, and the polygamist and slaveholder are placed in the same category. He saw that the Republicans were lowering their flag. If he could attribute it to a good motive he would be glad of it. Those living furthest from the negro, and knowing least about him, were the most solicitous for the poor slave. In the Southern portions of the Free States, which border on the Slave States, you find good feeling, because they know what the condition of the slave is, and in proportion as you go north the feeling against Slavery increases.

Mr. DOUGLAS then again recurred to Mr. SEWARD's speech, to show that his interpretation of it was correct, and that he maintained the doctrine that the Union could not exist half Free and half Slave. The object of the Republicans was to hem in Slavery in order to smother it out, starve it out, as the French in Algeria served the Arabs when they retreated into caverns, smoke them out. The idea was to keep up agitation along the line of the border States, so as to render slave property insecure and drive it further South. Then when Kentucky by this process had been made free, the same system was to be pursued till Slavery was extinguished. He quoted from Mr. SEWARD's speech to show that he meant that the irrepressible conflict must go on till either there was no Slave State left, or all had become slaveholding. In regard to the charge of of indifference whether the States acept free or slave institutions, what he meant was, that it was none of his business whether the people of Kansas adopted Freedom or Slavery. It was their business and they would act according to their wants. He was opposed to Slavery in Illinois because it was not adapted to their requirements. Slavery would go where it could be profitably employed. It could not be kept out by enactments. Illinois adopted Slavery in spite of the ordinance of 1778, and abolished it when it found it did not suit. Slavery was a question of political economy, and not a proper subject of legislation. The people interested were the best judges of what they desired. He wanted them to decide their institutions for themselves; and if allowed to carry out their wishes he did not himself care how they decided. He repelled the charge that the Kansas-Nebraska bill produced agitation. The political friends of the Senator from Maine had sent desperadoes to Kansas to create disturbances and regulate the elections there. Just such combinations he wished to reach. He wanted the people there to regulate their affairs in their own way, and they might call this Squatter Sovereignty or what they pleased.

The subject was then postponed till 1½ o'clock to-morrow. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 23.

Mr. BARKSDALE, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) said the House presents to the people of the country a scene which has but one parallel in history. The House has been seven weeks in session, and although ballot after ballot has been taken, no Speaker has been elected. No organization has been effected, while the great interests of the country have been totally neglected. The Democratic, South American, and Anti-Lecompton parties, all professing to stand in the attitude of hostility to the Republicans, should unite to defeat the latter. The Democrats have manifested every disposition to unite with the South Americans and Anti-Lecomptonites, on a national basis, until their spirit of conciliation has become exhausted. The South Americans had presented Mr. GILMER, who could never be acceptable to him (BARKSDALE.) Mr. GILMER, if elected, must be supported by some of the Republicans, and he would therefore vote for no man who commended himself to the consideration of that party. He did not doubt Mr. GILMER's loyalty to the South, but his political conduct. Rather than the nominee of the Republican Party should be elected—a man who had received no vote from fifteen of the States of this Union—rather than his State and section should be dishonored by the election of Mr. SHERMAN, he would repeat the declaration of Mr. PUGH, of Alabama, "Let discord reign here forever." He proceeded to give a history of the origin, progress and present aspect of the Slavery question which prevents the organization of the House.

Mr. CORWIN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) was called out by a remark of Mr. BARKSDALE. He said he knew of no Republican who would go so far as to say that if slaveholding territory should be acquired by treaty, as in the case of Louisiana, and provision be made therein that the people thus transferred should be admitted into the Union with all their rights of property which they then held, he knew of no Republican who would say that such treaty was not the supreme law of the land, and should not be carried into effect.

Mr. BARKSDALE—Is there a Republican who favors the acquisition of slaveholding territory? I would like to ask whether Mr. SHERMAN favors such a measure?

Mr. CURTIS, of Iowa, (Rep.,) replied that at this time he would be opposed to the acquisition of slaveholding territory, because we had got a great deal too much of it now. The question, however, might arise whether we should acquire a portion of Mexico or Cuba—but the question does not now exist, and may not for a long period of time.

Mr. BARKSDALE—The gentleman from Iowa is not a fit representative of the Republican Party. [Laughter.]

Mr. CURTIS—I beg the gentleman not to read me out of the Republican Party. [Laughter.]

Mr. BARKSDALE—Let Mr. LOVEJOY speak. Let him be put on the stand, or Mr. DAWES, or Mr. HUTCHINS, or Mr. GOOCH. I will take Mr. TAPPAN—let him speak for the Republican Party. Some say select Mr. HICKMAN, but he cannot speak for any party. [Laughter.] Scarred and blistered as he is, I could not strike him. The Republicans do not intend to vote for the acquisition of any more slave territory. They could elect you (to Mr. CORWIN) Speaker, but they refuse to do it, and you are hostile enough to Slavery in all conscience. [Laughter.] In the course of his remarks he said he would resist the inauguration of a Republican President. The South know what their rights are under the Constitution, and are resolved at all hazards, and to the last extremity, to defend them. In case of a dissolution, the South would have nothing to fear, and would have the sympathy of the world because they would be in the right.

Mr. CORWIN humorously said his object was to move that the House proceed to a ballot. They had done such things before with, he admitted, very little success. If ever the House was organized it must be by voting. [Laughter.] If the gentleman from Mississippi, (Mr. BARKSDALE,) who had advocated secession in the event of the election of a Republican President, should be elected Speaker, he (CORWIN) promised to stay in the Union. [Laughter.] This farce, which has been acting here for seven weeks, very much to the amusement of the members themselves, and sometimes to the disturbance of the temper of gentlemen, had begun to be in the minds of the people rather a serious matter. Every gentleman should therefore conscientiously begin to think what he shall do. He was reminded by a friend the other day that there was something in the election of a Speaker more than they supposed, namely, that in a certain event the Speaker might become President. He confessed he was puzzled a little by the suggestion. It might be so, but he did not think that this should be incorporated into their thoughts as one of the contingencies. It was not probable that either the President or Vice-President would be amiable enough to die, that the Speaker might succeed to their place. [Laughter.] He did not know, however, what Providence has in store for us. He did not know why the Helper book should be driven into their line of thought. It might be the product of the liberty of the Press, which is called in classic language, "the palladium of our liberties." No free Government in modern times has existed without a free Press. So we must be content to take the freedom of the Press as we have it, with all its blessings as well as the blessings which flow from its use. He thought the excitement growing out of the consequences of that book had been greatly overrated. He knew it had been said that the book shows the disposition of the North to interfere with the South. How? Was it not written by a man who was reared in North Carolina, where he resided till he came North? Who is to blame if we trace back effect to cause? It was said Mr. SEWARD had made certain speeches, the effect of which was, with the Helper book, the invasion of Virginia by twenty-three men, headed by JOHN BROWN. But he repeated, if North Carolina had not buoyed up this man HELPER, we never should have had the Helper book. No Northern man had written such a book, and if he had, is it possible that any institution of the South, with such an enlightened people, could be overthrown by it? If gentlemen met here on the 5th of December, all interested in some joint stock company, with a capital of ten millions, and they could not proceed to business till they had appointed a Chairman, did any one think Slavery would have entered into their deliberations at all? The question would have been, where is the dividend? Show us that! Show us the books! This is our business! Now, then, let gentlemen consider how to begin. Suppose they go about the business which interested them all. Let them administer the rich estate bequeathed by their fathers. He did not despair of setting such an example of happiness as the rest of the world might enjoy. The political blessings we enjoy are not to be weighed in the balance with the Speakership. History would not allow them to be deceived. While it was said that Mr. SEWARD was the devil who leads the hosts of rebels, he had never uttered a sentiment more offensive to the House than had JEFFERSON, the apostle of human liberty. It was known that WASHINGTON himself always said he wished, if possible, to abolish Slavery throughout the United States. He humorously alluded to the Bible arguments which had been produced on the question of Slavery, saying, "Don't let us dissolve the Union on a different interpretation of that book." What they derived from it was that the existing institutions should be obeyed by all good citizens, and that was the advice of the Apostles. Their religion did not overturn governments, but searched into the wicked deeds of men. Unless we uphold the laws we have anarchy,—hence the Republican doctrine is that they should be obeyed. He asserted this with a full sense of his responsibility, but not as a major-general, or even as a corporal of that party. He humorously spoke of Noah and his three sons, and proceeded to prove that as Ham, the father of the Africans, was the brother of Shem, who is our original progenitor, so the white man is really the cousin of the negro. So it would be seen there are some curious reflections. We should look at the black man as he is, and the white man as he is. He maintained that we are the happiest people in all the tide of time. There are thirty millions of us, who, having no foreign foe to disturb us, improperly become excited among ourselves. Up to 1852 the Democrats, as well as the Republicans, were in favor of exerting Congressional power to keep Slavery out of the Territories. He proceeded to show that the patriots of 1787, in disposing of the Virginia Northwest Cession, provided for five States, in which there should be neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for crime. The Republicans are acting precisely as did the men of those times. If the latter believed that Slavery was a Divine institution, they would not have passed that ordinance. They were laying the foundation of a great empire, and therefore comprehended the great work in all its bearings. They, unlike the politicians of the present day, acted and spoke with sincerity. Suppose other territory be acquired by the common blood and treasure, the Republicans say they would exclude Slavery from that, as our revolutionary fathers did from the Northwest; and were they then to be told that they were subverting the institutions of the country by following a patriotic example? He believed if there were a few such men here the House would be organized in one day, following the example of those old gentlemen. Let any one prove to him that their fathers were wrong in their legislation on this subject. He referred to the acquisition of Louisiana and Florida. He did not say it was the wise policy of our fathers to disturb the property in the territory, as it existed when it was acquired, but Slavery was permitted to remain where it existed, and where it did not exist they prohibited it.

His remarks were for the most part inaudible in the reporters' gallery, but the above is believed to embrace his principal points.

Adjourned.

THE FLOOR FROM THE GALLERIES.

State of Parties in the House.

Missouri for Daniel S. Dickinson—Roger A. Pryor —A Photograph.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 20, 1860.

There is talk of calling together a Democratic Caucus, wherein the participants are to select a definite candidate for the Speakership, and pledge their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honors to support him to the bitter end. On the other hand, it is now pretty well understood that four, if not five, of the Anti Lecompton men will vote for SHERMAN under disguise of the plurality rule—that is, they will first vote for the rule, and then throw their votes away on each other—which will be tantamount to throwing them for SHERMAN.

Matters, upon the whole begin to look more and more dusty upon the floor. The National men seem utterly unable to concentrate in any direction; and the Republicans evince no

THE NEWS FROM EUROPE.

THE MINISTERIAL CHANGE IN FRANCE.

The Project of a Congress Abandoned.

Commercial and General News.

An abstract of the intelligence by the *Africa*, which arrived yesterday morning, with Liverpool dates to the 7th instant, was given in the larger portion of our morning issue.

The news has been very briefly anticipated by the *Circassian*, which arrived at St. Johns, N. F., on Friday, from Galway on the 7th.

The latest news relative to the proposed Congress was to the effect that Prince GORTSCHAKOFF had set out from St. Petersburgh for Paris, but a telegram to the official Dresden journal denies this, and states that his departure had been postponed indefinitely. All advices tend to show that it is extremely uncertain whether the Congress will meet at all.

The *Post* thinks it probable the Congress will never meet. The *Daily News* says: Let France and England solemnly agree to forbid all foreign interference on the part of others as unconditionally as they repudiated it on their own. Italy wants no other help; the rest she will do for herself. Such a declaration would, it is believed, be readily acquiesced in by all the principal powers of the continent. The Italians ask not for our treasure or our arms. They ask only for our recognition as young brethren in freedom. Can we any longer withhold it? The *Post* remarks it would be very strange should France propose to secure by the terms of any treaty the advantage which our attitude gives her, and which by simply continuing to respect the acts of the Italian people she is certain to retain.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Advertiser* says it was rumored in Paris that Lord COWLEY had gone to London with the Emperor's proposals, that France and England should at once declare that they will neither interfere themselves, nor tolerate any interference, in the affairs of Italy.

The Paris *Moniteur* thus formally announces the retirement of Count WALEWSKI:

NAPOLEON, by the grace of God, and the National will, Emperor of the French, to all present and future, have decreed and do decree as follows:

ART. 1. M. DE THOUVENEL, Ambassador at Constantinople, is appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, in the stead of M. le Comte WALEWSKI, whose resignation is accepted.

ART. 2. M. BAROCHE, President of the Council of State, will act *ad interim* as Minister for Foreign Affairs until the arrival of M. THOUVENEL.

ART. 3. Our Minister of State is charged with the execution of the present decree.

Done at the Palace of the Tuileries the 4th of JANUARY, 1860. NAPOLEON.

Countersigned, ACHILLE FOULD, Minister of State.

The London *Times* regards the dismissal of WALEWSKI as a declaration that NAPOLEON III. is disposed to commit himself to the more liberal and generous line of policy, to cast himself into the Italian cause, and to maintain it against all the powers of despotism and all the hostility of the Church. The *Times* warns the Emperor that although he may count on the sympathy of England in his stand for the Italians, he must not expect that she will join him in an offensive alliance against the other powers.

The English journals regard the change as hopeful for the Italian cause.

Constantinople letters to Dec. 28 confirm the sudden dismissal of KIBRISLI PASHA, and affirm that it was caused by his demanding a settlement of the debts of the seraglio and harem. RUCHDI PASHA had been appointed Grand Vizier, and AALI PASHA had succeeded him as President of the Tanzimat. It was believed KIBRISLI PASHA would soon be reappointed Grand Vizier.

The new Grand Vizier had dispatched a note to the Powers, expressing his approval of the Suez Canal scheme, should they come to an understanding on the subject.

The export of ammunition, guns, shot, shells, wagons, smiths' forges, intrenching carts and tools, clothing, harness, hospital stores, provisions, &c., is proceeding with the utmost diligence, and every department throughout Woolwich Arsenal is engaged in preparations for the war with China. The second batch of the guns made in the rifled-gun factories at Woolwich, was fired experimentally with perfect success. The engagement to turn out for proof twenty guns per week, has been thus far fulfilled to the letter. The *Khersonese*, of 1,272 tons burden, is now at Woolwich, preparing to embark marines. She is the seventh transport taken up for the China service.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Volunteer Movement—Dismissal of Count Walewski—The Prospects of a Congress—The London Morning Organ of Napoleon III.—Indian Finances—The Great Eastern—Case of Miss Remond.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 6, 1860.

The Rifle Volunteer movement is still on the ncrease, but the fructification of the crop of Cadmus is by no means so real or so solid as may be imagined over Europe, except by the best-informed men, or even in England, where popular notions prevail. A foolish Lord, one of the modern type of fussy, priggish, conceited, busy noblemen, is doing more to check and injure the growth of the volunteer corps by his efforts to render them ridiculous in appearance, than the titled utilitarian coxcomb can possibly be aware of. Lord ELCHO has hitherto been connected with arts rather than arms. In the former he has displayed a connoisseurship just sufficient to obtain him the respect of the *coteries* in London, and the contempt of artists and amateurs on the Continent. That he is a humbug in judgment, and a flunkey in patronage, I scarcely think that MORRIS MOORE, that most renowned and ill-treated art-critic, would deny. There are men born to be wrong, even when most intending to do right. There are insects which perform the functions of life when their brains are removed and replaced by cotton-wool. Among human insects there is often to be seen a melancholy amount of activity coexistent with the normal absence of the cerebral matter. Give such a creature opportunities in the shape of a fortune, a title, a seat in the House, and a *diarrhœa loquendi* or *scribendi*, and it is surprising what mischief may be effected by so small a thing.

Lord ELCHO has taken upon himself to be counsel to the whole nation as to the equipment and dress of the volunteers. He has held meetings; he has organized committees. Old fogy Generals have agreed with him in his views, and chuckled at the thought of the ridiculous figure the despised volunteers must cut in the uniform recommended by Lord ELCHO and adopted by the Government. Friend BRIGHT must grin in his buttonless sleeve at the result. A French or Russian agent could not have devised better fun, and a more complete method of damping the military ardor of young England. Lord ELCHO struts and talks, and affects to have started the whole volunteer movement. He writes letters to the London *Times* advising invisibility and knickerbockers to the marksmen of England. Invisible, indeed! Would they could be invisible, not only to the enemy, but their friends, after being made such Guys as my Lord ELCHO and his clique have designed. Imagine a dust-colored kind of grey cloth, of a texture marvelously suggestive of devil's dust and shoddy, cut into a shapeless tunic, or rather blouse, with wide breeches of the same precious material, and yellow knickerbockers of a hornet's hue! Add to this a hood, looking exactly like a jelly-bag hanging behind the culprit's head, on which is stuck a caricature of the French kepi, and you will have some idea of the Elcho pattern rifleman. The cloth, I understand, is to be furnished by one ISRAEL, who has got into the good graces of my Lord ELCHO & Co. What, you will ask, is the meaning of this feeble, fatuous job? *Cui bono*, except, indeed, it be that of BONAPARTE or ISRAEL? I have not yet learned which of the tribes supplies the galligaskins. Why could not Lord ELCHO leave the rifle regiments alone, and the Government content itself with furnishing the scantiest supply of Enfield rifles, in the most dilatory manner possible, instead of the pallid galvanism of this deadly patronage? Why is Bottom, the weaver, translated into a nobleman to dispense authority outside the Horse Guards to the volunteers of Great Britain? Why are men arming for the defence of their country to be treated like charity-children and equipped in coarse and hideous habiliments, as if it were a badge of shame? A yellow-legged, blue-coat school boy is an object of derision to street ragamuffins, but British riflemen are to be dressed as if the parish workhouse had arrayed them to please the taste (!) of a fifth-rate *dilettanti* meddling, notoriety-craving lord, and thus become a standing jest in the sight of Europe. This is the result of a state of things which you can hardly appreciate in America. This lord has identified himself with the movement. There are plenty of flunkeys and busy-bodies to follow suit. The regular army is delighted at the notion of those "demned fellahs, the volunteers," being made ridiculous, and so the fiat has gone forth, and, as I have said, the whole movement has received a check. As for the invisibility of dirt color, it is fudge. Scarlet is not a good selection for riflemen, but there was no talk of scarlet. In Summer the woods and fields of England are green, and green is undoubtedly the best color. Our ancient archers were not clad in Lincoln green for nothing. There will never be an invasion of England in the Winter. At a distance, when men are not very visible, riflemen fire in the direction of the flash of their opponents' guns. The invisible British rifleman is therefore an exaggeration and an absurdity. The importance which I attach to all this is, that you cannot change human nature, and that youth is fond of brave attire and attracted by the desire of appearing in martial habiliments. That which busy wiseacres, like the present Duke of WELLINGTON, condemn in this respect, viz.: the strutting about in regimentals, is the very thing to be considered with complacency; since it obtains eager recuits to the volunteer ranks. Why should not a young soldier delight in his smart appearance? I was about to say that this feeling is "half the battle." Most assuredly it has much to do with the parade and drill, and existence of volunteer corps, and this England may find out to her cost. Lord ELCHO is no soldier, nor is he a tailor or a man of sense: yet he is contriving with mischievous and misguided zeal to throw a wet blanket over a national movement of the most vital importance, for the sole benefit, as it appears to me, of Houndsditch or the Minories, as represented by a West-end Hebrew clothier and snip. Pegtop pantaloons and knickerbockers are habiliments in which a Cockney partaker of the snipe-chase or partridge-hunt, as our neighbors would call them, might for a season delight. They are not necessary concomitants of a campaign in Kent. For my own part, were I making war in Morocco, the leggings I should select, *pace* the patrician ELCHO, would be the haybands wherewith cabmen are wont to bandage their rheumatic pins. This is by reason of the prickly pears, of which I entertain a vivid recollection in connection with boar hunting in the neighborhood of Tangiers, and I fancy that Gen. *Hay* could hardly disapprove of such a resource. On actual service let our heroes fight costumed *à la Zouave*, or as they please. But I tell officious ELCHO, who did not originate the volunteer rifle movement, as well as his friend *Mishter* ISRAEL, and the British Government and the War Office, that they had better leave the volunteers to choose their own uniforms, and turn all their attention to the supply of arms, practice-grounds, competent drill-sergeants, and prizes for the best shots. I am afraid that the Prince Consort is the really invisible man in gray, who is acting as costumer on this occasion. If so, and Lord ELCHO be merely a Lord Echo of the Court voice, then we must accept our fate. If haply otherwise, a little wholesome ridicule reechoed from the other side of the Atlantic may yet serve to thwart pictorial ELCHO and deprive his sartorial friend ISRAEL of a future seat in the House of Commons, as the Disraeli of Manchester toggery for the British Volunteers. So much for this not unimportant question, if I may judge by the dissatisfaction and disgust I have heard on all sides expressed.

The resignation, which means dismissal, at least in this case, of Count WALEWSKI from his ministerial post, has set all the political diplomatic world in Europe guessing and "speering," as the Scotch say, what the reason may be, and what their respective nations may gain or lose by the change. That most sensitive barometer, the Funds, has slightly been affected; since, although WALEWSKI was unfavorable to liberal measures, and a Pro-Papist and Austrian, and therefore a Minister to be considered hostile to England, yet the suddenness of the change is supposed to suggest that some daring and sudden scheme of action was propounded in the French Cabinet, and that WALEWSKI and his master could not agree thereon. What a state of things, when England is nervous at such a change of French ministerial tweedle-dum for tweedle-dee, or *vice versa*. Pray, do you feel any great alarm or excitement at New-York and Washington? As it is said that the Turkish Grand Vizier KIPRISLI PACHA has just been turned out from office for pressing reforms on the Sultan in regard to the harem of that potentate, who knows but that the Empress and crinoline may have something to do with this matter? This is not a serious suggestion; but it is meant to show that after all, in a despotic Court, who outside is to know the reason of these changes? WALEWSKI may have given offence to his master by a hasty word, or have been snubbed by him too rudely for the blood of a Polish nobleman to bear. They may, either one of them, have eaten too much Strasbourg pie, suggestive of sinister recollections, or it may be a move agreed by both for some mysterious reason only known to their own tortuous brains. It is affirmed that THOUVENEL is to accept the portfolio of the disgraced Minister, who does not even retain it until his successor shall arrive. In the meantime, M. BAROCHE is warming-pan, and keeps the uneasy couch well aired for the impetuous THOUVENEL, pupil of DROUIN DE LHUYS. The newly nominated Minister had always a knack of making things unpleasant. He originated, or assisted in the origination, of the Holy Sepulchre quarrel, which led to that sanguinary sham, the Russian war. Then he has continually been gesticulating, like a true Frenchman, about the Island of Perim, the Suez Canal, and other little Eastern difficulties. He is, therefore, the very man to open the ball of misunderstanding between France and England, to ram the Pope's tiara down over his eyes at the Congress, to insult Lord COWLEY, or do anything in the line of unpleasant provocation to anybody, should he receive commands or hints to do it. But, then, it is said that there is to be no Congress. After all, does it not strike you that a Congress called together as this was, or is to be, in which England should take part, is very like the moral annexation of England to Europe? It is an anomalous thing altogether. The two Protestant Powers, Great Britain and Prussia, must be, on all religious topics, in a minority. Suppose, for instance, the case of Ireland were brought, at the close of another drawn fight, and a second Villafranca interview, before another Congress,—would not England, joining such a Congress, which is a Parliament of Sovereigns or their Ministers, wholly ignoring the national will of their people, be obliged to abide by the judgment of the majority, or to defend her refusal in arms? Altogether, this Congress-mongering is an anomaly prejudicial to the freedom, and contrary to the institutions of England. Is the nation to be bound by the weak concessions of such representatives as a RUSSELL, a CLARENDON, a WODEHOUSE, or a COWLEY? And if not, of what avail is the grand palaver? The Emperor of the French is a Director without responsibility, capable of receiving the proxy of little Sardinia, or any other State. He is the French nation, the French policy, the French will. But England and her Parliament cannot be so treated. Queen VICTORIA cannot send an Envoy in the style that ELIZABETH might have dispatched BURLEIGH to a conference to declare her will, or fling down a truncheon or gauntlet on the table. It will really be a relief to all sensible and patriotic Britains to hear that this great humbug has been consigned, still-born, to the limbo of abortions. I have spoken of Ireland, which reminds me of a capital letter which I saw a few days since addressed by a Mr. IRONSIDE, Chairman of a Newcastle Association, self-dubbed a "Foreign Affairs Committee," to Lord ELLENBOROUGH, on the occasion of that nobleman writing to urge a subscription to supply money for arms and ammunition to GARIBALDI and the Italians. By the mere substitution of Ireland for Italy and O'CONNELL for the Italian General, the sentiments of the letter appeared admirably fitted to the occasion. It was a capital hit at the inconsistent sympathy of the British Peer, abhorring MAZZINI but backing GARIBALDI, while condemning freedom and the free choice of peoples of their Governments and sovereigns everywhere else; just because "Italy and GARIBALDI" are a fashion, and our powerful ally has thought proper to espouse the cause in a limited and very peculiar way. The letter of the noble Lord might have been written on behalf of Hungary, of Circassia, of Poland, of Ireland, or of India. Putting aside cruelties and atrocities, even the name of NANA SAHIB might have been interpolated, it was argued, with effect. I must own, that there appears to me to be a dilemma involved in the matter, which it would be rather puzzling to the hero of Sonmauth to avoid.

If there be no Congress, what are we to have? "A French and English settlement," say some, "and hither speeds Lord COWLEY blithely laden with pacific terms." France is to have Savoy and Nice—a nice Saveloy, truly, as FRANK TALFOURD would atrociously say—and Central Italy and Romagna are to fall to Sardinia. Really, it is not worth while to dwell on these things. The great difficulty, after all, is, what to do with the Pope as a temporal sovereign!

The London *Punch* lately published a conundrum, worse, if anything, than the pun I have perpetrated under cover of TALFOURD'S name, above. It was to the following effect: Why is the Conference about to take place like a female eel? Because it is a Conger-ess. Now by some queer association of ideas I am reminded by this of the story of an old gentlemen fishing off Brighton, who caught a conger, (or conger-ess) of such portentous size, that after a brief but severe contest, in which the old gentleman fought stoutly with his umbrella, he was forced to jump into the water, and leave the eel in possession of the boat. Suppose there were a Congress, might not the Pope have to swim for it, in a similar fashion? I don't know—who does know?—does the Emperor NAPOLEON himself? Can he—dare he—will he—offend the Papal Church beyond redemption? Are not all these squabbles and difficulties mere mystification? Is not NAPOLEON III. on the side of Catholic Europe? It must be owned that *Punch's* natural history is assumed for the occasion when he assigns a gender to eels. This enables me to glide off into another topic, or rather branch of it. Mr. BOWYER, Member Parliament for Dundalk, commonly called the Pope's standard-bearer in England, has been figuring in Rome, as a Knight of Malta, and has been invited to sail in the Papal corvette, the *Immaculate Conception*, from Civita Vecchia to Marseilles, in company with Cardinal ANTONELLI. I must own I should not like that voyage. So much piety on board might strain the ship and cause a leak. What if BOWYER and his friend the Cardinal were shipwrecked on Malta, or the Melita of the ancients? I hope that I shall not be deemed irreverent, but I cannot help thinking that if a viper bit ANTONELLI on such an occasion, it would suggest the famous couplet in the Devil's Walk:

"And the Devil smiled, for it put him in mind
Of Cain and his brother Abel."

FRANCE.

The Imperial Speech on New-Year's Day—Description of the Scene—Americanisms on the French Stage—Hypnotism—A French Letter of Washington Irving.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, Jan. 5, 1860.

The Emperor, in his New-Year's address to the Pope's Nuncio, has again pronounced one of those words of dramatic effect, which is found alone in his *repertoire*. It is quite clear that his Majesty had nothing to say on that occasion—for a time yet he wished to remain non-committal; but it would not do to remain silent; he must be talked about—his name must be "kept before the people." It was therefore a happy occasion for the enunciation of one of those mysterious sentences upon which may be hung, in all security, endless pages of newspaper discussion. "Recognized rights" without a specification as to whom applied, were words that corresponded exactly to the vagueness of the idea. They admit, beside, of an illimitable application, and enjoy the happy faculty of satisfying everybody. Thus the people of Central Italy apply the expression to the "recognized right" of a people to choose their own rulers and their own forms of government; the deposed Dukes apply it to their "recognized right" to the thrones of the Italian Duchies; while the Pope applies it to his "recognized right" over the revolted Romagna. This is not the first time the Emperor has demonstrated his wonderful faculty of satisfying opposites with the same words; it was reserved for NAPOLEON III. to discover this last perfection in diplomacy.

At the New Year's Reception, the Emperor, after delivering his little speech on Recognized Rights to the Pope's Nuncio, (who by etiquette, or, if you please, by "recognized right," always stands at the head of the diplomatic corps,) passed to each of the foreign representatives at the French Court, exchanging the ordinary compliments with each, until he arrived at the diplomatic agent of Tuscany. Perhaps you did not know that the Provisional Government of Tuscany is represented at Paris by a Minister, and that this Minister takes rank in the diplomatic corps as if representing a Government of a thousand years' date. It is nevertheless true, and the fact that the Emperor stopped longer to talk to this gentleman than to any of the rest, after having delivered a speech to the Pope's Nuncio on Recognized Rights, did not fail to excite observation. These two incidents were the only ones that marked the reception of the diplomatic corps.

Aside from the question of etiquette, these New-Year's Receptions are a curious study. First their Majesties receive their relatives, members of the Imperial family. Then the Cabinet and members of the various households. They then hear Mass in the chapel and return to receive the Diplomatic Corps. After these follow the grand bodies of State, the Clergy, the Magistrature, the Academies, the Army and Navy. The Empress, on the present occasion, appeared first, having on her right the Princess CLOTILDE of Savoy, on her left the Princess MATHILDE BONAPARTE, and followed by the principal persons of the three houses. The Emperor followed, leading by the hand the Prince Imperial, dressed in the uniform of a Grenadier of the Guard.

The Reception takes place, of course, in the Throne-room. During the visit of the Imperial family and the various households, their Majesties stand on the floor in front of the Throne. For the Diplomatic Corps, the Emperor descends to the floor for the grand bodies of State, he stands upon the platform in front of his chair, while the Empress usually remains seated. But when the principal personages have passed, and the long file of second and third-rate dignitaries arrive, his Majesty also sits down. The Reception is then reduced to the proportions of a simple procession through the Throne-room, the Chamberlain crying their names rapidly as they pass, while their Majesties' heads, in order to keep up with the procession, involuntarily get into the see-saw movement so well represented by a certain Chinese toy known to everybody. More than three thousand persons thus defiled before their Majesties on New-Year's Day, and by the time the tail-end of the procession arrived, they were presented in platoons of four, the officers giving the military salute, and hurrying on, without hearing whether their names were cried or not. Such a reception was hardly worth the pains.

On the evening of the 2d the same solemn performance is renewed for the ladies of those who were present the day before, or at least for all who have been already presented at court. On this occasion the court dress—that is to say, the *manteau de cour*—is indispensable, and this same *manteau* is the cause of no little confusion to the wearers and of merriment to the court. The Emperor and Empress sit on the throne as before, and the ladies, alone or accompanied by their husbands as they choose, are obliged to make three bows in advancing and retiring, their faces always toward the throne. The *manteau* is made of velvet, lined with white satin and embroidered in gold. It is long, heavy and cumbersome, and is almost a positive impediment to locomotion, especially at a court where train-bearers are out of fashion. To make the three salutations without falling down is the requisite; to make them gracefully is the point of perfection to which womandom aspires. But how few arrive at that point! Some American ladies I have known, and who were willing to submit to the punishment in order to be enrolled in the ranks of the Bonapartist aristocracy, never attempted this feat of imperial gymnastics without undergoing several weeks of practice, and they declare the exercise as about equivalent in its healthful influence, to climbing Swiss mountains or running up and down stairs.

On New-Year's day the *Moniteur* contained fourteen columns of decorations in the Legion of Honor, embracing several thousand names, and all made on the recommendation of the Minister of War. This is a sort of sequel to the lists of the Italian campaign—late justice rendered to deserving men. One is astonished in glancing over these columns to find attached to nearly every man's name, expressions like this: "Thirty years' service, twelve campaigns, three wounds; or, "Ten years' service, five campaigns, one wound." Twelve campaigns in thirty years, or five campaigns in ten years, shows the amount of warfare in which France indulges her troops; but then the majority of these campaigns were against the hostile tribes of Algeria, a sort of warfare corresponding to that on our own Western frontiers. The lists of the other Ministers published since are microscopic compared to that of the War-office; the present army of France will have no cause to complain of the illiberality of the Government.

New-Year's day this year has been productive in Americanisms. In the annual reviews at the theatres we come in for more than our ordinary share of criticism. In the review of the Varietes, for example, we have BLONDIN and his cord, BARNUM, and the balloon "*City of New-Yorck*," (spelled with an extra *c*.) Between each scene the stage manager comes forward, holding in his hand either a copy of the quadruple *Constellation* or the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, bows politely and obsequiously to the audience, and reads first from one paper and then from the other, contradicting and affirming the existence of BLONDIN, then contradicting and affirming his feats on the rope, and then ditto the story of his death. This "saw," continued through a greater part of the piece, and intended to show the agonies of the public of France as each steamer arrived from America with the affirmation or contradiction of BLONDIN and his feats, is decidedly the hit of the piece. But finally BARNUM arrives, and offers to the gentleman who is so worried about BLONDIN, the whole list of his wares, from the woolly horse and JOYCE HETH down to TOM THUMB; but he is asked only about BLONDIN; "tell us the truth about BLONDIN!" is the burden of the song. "Certainly," says BARNUM, "he is not only a reality but I will show him to you." Whereupon the man under the trap jerks the outside covering from BARNUM and reveals BLONDIN in flesh and blood. At the same time a drop scene disappears and reveals Niagara with the cord stretched across the abyss. BLONDIN mounts his cord, and as he marches steadily along clouds of *canards* appear in the air behind him, before him, above and below him, while the ballet girls, to give effectiveness to the scene, perhaps to suggest its application, wave triumphantly numerous Star spangled banners—of which unfortunately some are made with the stripes running the wrong way. That, however, is only a detail.

In this same review at the Varieties Theatre, two Americans, CONLEY and HAMLIN, are applauded vehemently in their performances on two violins and in the jig dances, after the style of the black minstrels. This is the only part of the piece not a criticism.

The review of the Palais Royal Theatre is entitled "The Omelette of Niagara." Here again BLONDIN and his cord, and American humbugs generally, form the burden of the wit of the evening. The entire force of admirable comedians at this theatre are made to defile before the public in this piece, and the house is kept in a roar from beginning to end.

But a new dodge has been adopted by the Parisians, for which, I imagine, we are not responsible. You know the rage in Paris during the Christmas and New-Year's holidays for toys—the fact is they have sold this year for thirty-three millions of francs!—you know how the Boulevards for many miles are covered with booths for the sale of these objects, and how everybody, high and low, rich and poor, lives in the streets for a fortnight, if the weather permits, looking at and buying toys—and you, no doubt, know that each new toy (for the particular rage each year is for something new) brings its inventor a fortune. Well, this year we are treated to a lot of indescriptible *bibelots*, which are called American. At every step one hears: "Here's your American *Tirow!*"—a sort of gyratory little *bonhomme* swung on a string; and "Here's your American Surprise!"—a ball which won't pass through a certain hole, and which reminds one of thimble-riggers; and "Here's your American Dancing Jack!" with the string in a new place, where an American inventor would never have thought of putting it; and so on to the end of the chapter, or rather to the end of the Boulevards.

In France it is the fashion to make presents on New-Year's Day to *all* one's friends. The habit is rather a serious affair for some people, and I heard of one man, (who must have been something of a *farceur*,) who had himself photographed on the back of his visiting cards, with a box of *bon bons* under his arm. In this way he made one box of presents not only go around the whole list of his friends, but he had the pleasure of treating himself to the veritable box at the end of the performance. If the reader will overlook the irreverence of such a quotation in such a place, this was literally, to the receivers of the cards, "the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen." Another individual—but it is CHAM, of the *Charivari*, who is responsible for this—who had more than the usual number of domestics and hangers-on in the shape of porters, letter-carriers, &c., had a five franc piece photographed on the back of his visiting cards, and sent one to each of the expectant tribe!

The night of Saturday was the occasion of an exciting scene at all the old barriers of Paris. Not only had millions worth of property been bought up by speculators, and brought into the *banlieue* with the view of escaping the city tax for the entry of provisions, but on this evening thousands of cart loads had been bought by the smaller merchants, and these had collected on the outside of the barriers, waiting for the hour of midnight. An immense crowd of citizens as well—in fact the whole population of the *banlieue*—turned out to see the downfall of the old barriers, and the consummation of the act which was to constitute them Parisians. As the clock struck the first sound of midnight, the heavy iron gates were swung wide open, and the customs officers retired, leaving the crowd of vehicles to rush pell-mell through the gates as best they could. The crowds everywhere cheered, and many were the happy glasses emptied that night to the happy marriage of the *banlieue* with the city. Exactly at midnight, also, the gates of the new barrier commenced levying tax, but it was late in the morning before some of the gates collected a single tax! It is also related as a remarkable instance of the force of habit, that all the omnibus horses insist upon stopping at the old barriers as usual, to allow their passengers to be examined, and they are only made to pass by a free use of the whip!

The famous "Thirteenth Arrondissement" is now no longer a myth of the god Cupid. The old city, as you know, had but twelve arrondissements or wards; the city of 1860 has twenty. Thus in times past all marriages made with the left hand—and I have no need to tell you that these are not infrequent at Paris—were made in the Thirteenth Arrondissement, a figure of speech which had become so common, on account of the frequent necessity for its use, that many people had fallen into the error of forgetting that was no such arrondissement. It was a notorious fact, however, that long before the extinction of the mythological Thirteenth, the flowers had all been plucked in the court of the Mayory, and that rank weeds had grown up to occupy their place! The day of the grisette has given place to that of the lorette—the day of faithful and joyous love in a garret to that of the Bourse and speculation in the Three per Cents!

But the amusing part of this history of Arrondissements is, that many people living in what is now really the Thirteenth, and whose marital relations are not clearly defined, find themselves obliged to decamp in order to escape the *quolibets*, either intentional or unintentional, that may be addressed them. Moreover, there are many people who believe in the unlucky number 13, who will certainly move out of the new Ward on that account. Still more singular, the Mayor of the Thirteenth Arrondissement is named LEBEL, and his two adjoint Mayors SEJOUR and D'ENFERT. Thus we have *Le bel séjour d'enfer*, (the beautiful residence of hell!) This may be accident, but it is more probably a piece of facetiousness on the part of the Prefect, M. HAUSSMANN, for you will not forget that it was he who has just opened up for his people, the Parisians, an immense wide and straight road through the very heart of the city, terminating at the *Barrière d'Enfer*, (barrier or gate of hell.) He is quite capable of it.

I ought to mention that the new Thirteenth Arrondissement falls upon Passy, a corner of the environs in which FRANKLIN lived during his stay in France, where BERANGER lived for a long time, and where ROSSINI and LAMARTINE are now arranging permanent residences. It is a very respectable quarter, but not totally innocent of married people who have only passed the Mayor's office of the Old Thirteenth. The future congener of the extinct Thirteenth, and the propagator of its glories, will be the Twenty-first.

The new method of throwing individuals into a cataleptic, or, in some instances, anæsthetic state, by what is called *Hypnotism*, referred to in one of my late letters, is gaining ground rapidly in the favor of the profession, and what is more, has extended to the private circle, where it appears destined to take the place of the table-turning mania of previous Winters. Dr. DEMARQUAY has invented an apparel for the purpose, a sort of diadem encircling the head, into which is fixed a bright silver-gilt ball, by means of a movable hinge, so that the proper axis of vision can be readily adjusted and maintained in its place without embarrassment.

The proposition of a Virginia newspaper, to place that State under the protection of France, has not escaped the attention of the French. Naturally egotistical and disposed to accept any ordinary compliment as their just due, they were not prepared, nevertheless, for this last and most overwhelming stroke of all. They don't exactly comprehend.

I forgot to mention in my last, that the duel to which I had already referred, and which had excited so much attention at Paris—that between the Marquis of GALLIFET and the Count of LAURISTON—did, after all, result in a second combat. The same seconds and the same umpire were present at this as at the first fight. The duel was fought in an artist's studio, hired for the purpose on account of the cold. The fight lasted twenty-five minutes, and two swords had to be replaced on account of the damages received. As before, the young man was beaten by the old one, the Marquis receiving a somewhat severe wound in the groin. The seconds then declared that the quarrel must cease, and a reconciliation took place. The Marquis, although suffering from his wound, has left to join his regiment in Africa. MALAKOFF.

The American Treaty with Mexico.

From the London Post, (Lord Palmerston's Organ.)

The treaty of commercial and military transport just concluded between the United States and the Juarez Government in Mexico, presents itself for consideration in several points of view. Regarded in a purely commercial character, there is no doubt that it confers a reciprocity of advantage to both countries; and regarded in a military character, it is equally certain that it consults the interests of both contracting Governments. In the one case, while the United States obtain the right of transport, the Mexicans will participate in the carrying trade across their own isthmus; and in the other, while the former possess the right of sending munitions of war against any eventualities through Tehuantepec and Sonora, the Juarez Government gain the alliance and presumptive military support of the United States in any attack which the Miramon party may make upon them across the line of transit ceded by JUAREZ to the Washington Government in joint sovereignty. These are the two chief characteristics of the treaty which Mr. MCLANE has just concluded, so far as its bearing on the prospects of Mexico is concerned.

But as a commercial interest of the United States and of other Powers, this treaty invites consideration in somewhat more detail. The Cabinet of Washington has obtained a concession of two lines of transit from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific Ocean. These two lines are to form neutral property, the Washington and Vera Cruz Governments being what is termed in International law "*souverains par indivis*;" and the neutrality of the two lines of transit is to be guarded by both Governments alike. This community of protection tends to divest the treaty of the character of an absolute surrender of sovereignty, though the United States reserve to themselves the right of giving an exclusive forcible protection to their national interests against the event of the JUAREZ Government failing to secure them quiet possession. The stipulation may be thought to bear the character of introducing the thin end of the wedge into Mexican sovereignty; but, on the other hand, the insecurity incident to civil war would preclude any American merchant from sending his wares through the Mexican territory without some such protection. Warehouses are built at the termini of each route, and all goods passing between the Atlantic and Pacific are to be free of duty, for whatever country they may be bound. These are briefly the alleged commercial stipulations of the treaty, and in exchange for such advantages the United States Government grants $4,000,000 to that of Vera Cruz, one-half being taken in liquidation of Mexican debts to American bondholders, and the other half being actually to be paid into the treasury of JUAREZ.

We are content to view this treaty in a commercial character, although there is one stipulation of an irrelevant and gratuitous description, namely, that which aims to secure freedom of religion to Mexico, and thus points at an open and active sympathy with the Liberal cause, and indicates a hardly disguised hostility to the Miramon Party. So far as such a clause tends to impart fresh confidence in the Liberals, we shall hardly be dissatisfied with it. Much of the commercial benefit to be obtained from this right of transit depends, in our view, upon the antecedent question, whether the difficulty, expense, and delay of unloading and reloading will more than compensate for the saving of miles in avoiding the sea passage round Cape Horn. The diminution of distance by way of Tehuantepec, between the United States and the chief ports of the Pacific, is so great as to render it probable that this compensation will be fully obtained. The instance of the Cape of Good Hope and the Red Sea routes, between England and India, is hardly apposite. The Cape route has retained its preëminence over the direct course through Egypt, partly in consequence of the difficult navigation of the Red Sea—a consideration which does not apply to any part of the new Mexican route between New-York and the Pacific. We assume, therefore, that the present treaty will be found largely to increase the facilities of traffic lately opened with China, California, and the Pacific coasts of South America.

It is obvious that this concession of the Juarez Government to the United States does not compromise the right of any other State to negotiate with the *de facto* Government of Southern Mexico for similar privileges by some other route across the isthmus, although, if such other routes are not already in existence, the creation of fresh roads would be a necessary antecedent to the concession of a corresponding right of transit to this country or to France. The maritime States of Europe have, however, a less interest in a participation in such privileges than they have in the independence and well-being of Mexico. Great Britain might, no doubt, negotiate the possession of a parallel route across the Tehuantepec Isthmus; but, in all probability, if she were to obtain such a right, the vast bulk of her Pacific trade would continue to pass, as heretofore, either by way of Cape Horn, or by way of the Cape and Australia. In Mexico itself she has, however, peculiar interests. Many of the Mexican mines are worked with English capital, and by the hands, or under the supervision of Englishmen. While the gold and silver mines of that country have been worked so well that they are reputed by M. CHEVALLIER to have yielded £592,000,000 sterling since the discovery of America, the iron and lead mines have scarcely been examined: and, although their products would scarcely remunerate exportation, they would be of the utmost value in the country itself, where iron has sometimes been momentarily of equal value with the precious metals. M. CHEVALLIER computes the annual export of silver from Mexico, down to a very recent period, at from ten million to twelve million dollars; and the English interests involved in the working of these mines are too considerable ever to distract the attention of this country from the State of Mexico. Individuals here are also large bondholders of the Mexican Government; and, though we possibly may not care to participate in the advantages obtained by the United States, these are considerations which must always render us equally anxious for the tranquillity of Mexico and solicitous for its independence.

Disabilities of American Persons of Color.

CASE OF MISS SARAH P. REMOND.

To the Editor of the London Daily News:

SIR: I beg to forward to you a correspondence which has recently taken place between Miss S. P. REMOND, a free-born American lady of color, with whom I have the honor to be acquainted, and Mr. DALLAS, the American Minister in this country. I add a copy of her passport.

You will observe that a visa to Miss REMOND'S passport is refused by the American Minister, on the sole ground that she is a person of color.—I am, &c.,

A BARRISTER.

LONDON, Dec. 29.

No. 6 GRENVILLE-STREET, BRUNSWICK-SQUARE, W. C., Dec. 12, 1859.

SIR: I beg to inform you that a short time since I went to the office of the American Embassy to have my passport visaed for France.

I should remark that my passport is an American one, granted to me in the United States, and signed by the Minister in due form. It states what is the fact, that I am a citizen of the United States. I was born in Massachusetts.

Upon my asking to have my passport visaed at the American Embassy, the person in the office refused to affix the visa, on the ground that I am a person of color.

Being a citizen of the United States, I respectfully demand as my right that my passport be visaed by the Minister of my country.

As I am desirous of starting for the Continent, I must request an answer at your earliest convenience.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

SARAH P. REMOND.

The Hon. —. DALLAS, American Minister, No. 24 Portland-place.

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, LONDON, Dec. 14, '59.

MISS SARAH P. REMOND.—I am directed by the minister to acknowledge the receipt of your note of the 12th instant, and to say in reply, he must, of course, be sorry if any of his countrywomen, irrespective of color or extraction, should think him frivolously disposed to withhold from them facilities in his power to grant for traveling on the Continent of Europe, but when the indispensable qualification for an American passport, that of "United States Citizenship," does not exist; when, indeed it is manifestly an impossibility by law that it should exist, a just sense of his official obligations under instructions received from his government as long ago as the 5th July, 1856, and since then strictly conformed to, constrains him to say that the demand of Miss SARAH P. REMOND cannot be complied with. Respectfully your obedient servant,

BENJM. MORAN, Assistant Secretary of Legation.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date.

The purport of your communication is most extraordinary. You now lay down the rule that persons free-born in the United States, and who have been subjected all their lives to the taxation and other burdens imposed upon American citizens, are to be deprived of their rights as such merely because their complexions happen to be dark, and that they are to be refused the aid of the Ministers of their country, whose salaries they contribute to pay.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

SARAH P. REMOND.

PASSPORT.—I, the undersigned Secretary of State of the United States of America, hereby request all whom it may concern, to permit safely and freely to pass Sarah P. Remond, a citizen of the United States, and in case of need to give her all lawful aid and protection.

Given under my hand and the impression of my seal of the Department of State of the City of Washington, the 10th day of December, A. D., 1858, in the 83rd year of the Independence of these United States.

LEWIS CASS.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

The Pope and the Congress.

Correspondence of the London Post.

ROME, Saturday, Dec. 31, 1859.

The dismay produced here by the scheme for the settlement of the Roman question, as developed in the pamphlet recently published at Paris, may be appreciated by the following article upon the subject, which heads the official journal of Rome of yesterday evening:

"An anonymous pamphlet

ty, acknowledged as inherent to the confederate provinces, and declared by the national constitution itself; to which effect they named on the part of the government of Buenos Ayres, Señores Dr. Don Carlos Tejedor and Don Juan Bautista Peña; and on the part of the President of the Argentine Confederation, Señores Brig-Gen. Don Juan Tomas Guido, Minister Plenipotentiary of the Argentine Confederation to his Majesty the Emperor of Brazil and to the Oriental State; Brig-Gen. Don Juan Esteban Pedernera, Governor of the provinces of San Luis and Commandant-in-Chief of the Southern Military Division; and Dr. Don Daniel Araoz, Deputy to the National Congress for the province of Tujui; who, their full powers being respectively examined and found in order, agreed upon the following articles:

ART. 1. Buenos Ayres declares herself an integral part of the Argentine Confederation, and will verify her incorporation by the acceptance and solemn swearing of the national Constitution.

ART. 2. Within twenty days from the ratification of the present contract a national convention shall be convoked, which shall examine the Constitution sanctioned in May, 1853, obtaining in the other Argentine Provinces.

ART. 3. The members forming the convention shall be freely elected by the people, with subjection to the laws actually in force in Buenos Ayres.

ART. 4. If the Provincial Convention accept the Constitution sanctioned in May, 1853, and obtaining in the other Argentine Provinces, without finding anything to change it, Buenos Ayres shall solemnly swear it on the day and in the manner pointed out by said convention.

ART. 5. In case the Provincial Convention declares that reforms are necessary in said Constitution, those reforms shall be communicated to the national Government in order that, presented to the national Federal Congress, a convention *ad hoc* may be convoked to take them into consideration, to which Buenos Ayres shall send deputies in proportion to her population, ratifying what the convention thus composed may definitely decide, saving the integrity of the State of Buenos Ayres itself, which shall not be divided without the consent of its Legislature.

ART. 6. Pending the arrival of said epoch Buenos Ayres shall not hold diplomatic relations of any class whatever.

ART. 7. All the properties of the State, conferred by its particular laws, such as its public establishments, of whatever class they may be, shall remain belonging to the Province of Buenos Ayres, and shall be governed and ruled by the authorities of that province.

ART. 8. The Custom-house is excepted from the previous article, since by the Federal Constitution the customs belong to the nation; on account, however, of this branch forming the chief source of revenue of Buenos Ayres, the nation guarantees to the Province of Buenos Ayres their estimates of the year 1859 for five years after the incorporation, to defray expenses, including the home and foreign debt.

ART. 9. The actual customs laws of the Province of Buenos Ayres upon foreign commerce shall remain in force until the National Congress, revising the customs tariffs of the Confederation and of Buenos Ayres, shall establish one for the regulation of all foreign customs rates.

ART. 10. By the present compact, a perpetual oblivion being thrown over all the causes which led to our unfortunate disunion, no Argentine citizen shall be molested in any way for any act committed, or political opinions held, during the temporary separation of the Province of Buenos Ayres, nor shall their properties be confiscated for like causes, in conformity with the Constitution of both parties.

ART. 11. After ratification of this arrangement, the army of the Confederation shall vacate the territory of Buenos Ayres within fifteen days, both parties reducing their armaments to a peace standing.

ART. 12. The Presidential election having already taken place in the confederate Provinces, Buenos Ayres shall immediately proceed to name electors, who may verify the election of President by the 1st January next, the electoral lists being sent in before the expiration of the term fixed for the general scrutiny, provided the Government of Buenos Ayres shall have accepted, without reserve, the national Constitution.

ART. 13. All the generals, chiefs, and officers of the army of Buenos Ayres dismissed since the year 1852, and who may be at present in the service of the Confederation, shall be reëstablished in their former rank and in the enjoyment of their salaries, being permitted to reside in that Province or the Confederation as they may think fit.

ART. 14. The Republic of Paraguay, whose guarantee has been solicited as much by his Excellency the President of the Confederation as by the Government of Buenos Ayres, guarantees the fulfillment of the stipulations of this treaty.

ART. 15. The present treaty shall be submitted to his Excellency the President of the Republic of Paraguay for the ratification of the preceding article, within a term of forty days, and less if possible.

ART. 16. The present treaty shall be ratified by his Excellency the President of the Confederation, and by the Government of Buenos Ayres within a term of 48 hours, or before if possible.

Peace being declared, Gen. URQUIZA immediately commenced the embarkation of his troops at the Tigre, sending his horses and wagons overland, and with such rapidity did he conduct the operation, that on the 18th he himself embarked on board the French war steamer *Bisson* and returned to San José. His army is by this time completely disbanded, each corps proceeding direct to the province in which it was levied. The Porteno volunteers, under the command of LAGOS LAPRIDA and others, remain in this province, having placed themselves under the orders of the Government, according to instructions issued to them by Gen. URQUIZA on the day of his departure. Until after the meeting of the convention for the revision of the national constitution, Buenos Ayres cannot be considered as one of the confederate provinces, but she is nevertheless already incorporated into the Argentine Republic, since she has a voice in the election of the President.

In commercial matters signs of improvement were becoming daily more apparent, although business was slack, confidence not being yet fully restored. Doubloons ranged from 365rs.@242rs., last price on the Bolsa, 316rs. Exchange on England to the amount of about £150,000 had passed for this steamer at 69s.@69s. 6d. per doubloon. The inactivity which had prevailed for some months in saladero produce still continued, with little hope of improvement until the end of December. The saladeristas would not run the risk of sending out parties to purchase until the definitive settlement of the country. In other articles of produce, operations had also been very limited.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

AWARD OF CONTRACT FOR REGULATING EIGHTH-AVENUE—PETITION FOR AN OBSERVATORY SITE ON THE BATTERY.

The Board met at 5 o'clock—the President, Alderman PECK, in the Chair.

Certain reports from the Finance Committee were referred to the Comptroller with power.

A resolution was adopted, awarding to David J. Malackey the contract for regulating Eighth-avenue from Eighty-second-street to One Hundred and Second-street, and appropriating therefor the sum of $33,351 12.

Resolutions were offered by Alderman BRADY for paving with Belgian pavement Third-avenue, from the Bowery to Forty second-street; Amity-street; East Broadway, from Chatham-square to Grand-street; Canal-street, from Centre-street to West Broadway, and Bleecker-street, from Broadway to Eighth-avenue. The resolutions were referred to the Committee on Streets.

A petition was received from Mr. Maury, Chairman of the Observatory Committee of the Chamber of Commerce, renewing the request for a site for that institution upon the Battery. Referred to Committee on Lands and Places.

A petition, numerously signed by persons engaged in the milk traffic, was offered by Alderman BOOLE, for the appointment of an Inspector of Milk and Cans, to guard against the deterioration of milk and the fraudulent measures, as well as against the unfit condition of the cans and vessels in which it is conveyed to the City. Referred.

A communication from the Board of Fire Commissioners, containing various appointments and resignations, was received and concurred in.

Some other routine business was transacted, and the Board adjourned.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

RECEIPTS IN SINKING FUND TO PAY CITY DEBT—CONDITION OF THE BATTERY ENLARGEMENT.

The Board of Councilmen, last evening, adopted a resolution requesting the Comptroller to report the gross receipts of the Sinking Fund applicable to the payment of interest on the City debt, excepting the Croton Water rents; also the gross amount received from water rents, and the gross amount of interest to be paid on the City debt out of the Sinking Fund for each year from 1852 to 1859 inclusive. Furthermore, to furnish an estimate of the probable receipts of the Sinking Fund for payment of interest during the present year from sources other than Croton Water rents or tax of the estimated amount of the Croton Water rent, or tax necessary to be laid during the present year to meet said interest.

In reply to a resolution requiring a statement of the present condition of the Battery enlargement contract, the Street Commissioner sent in a communication stating that a contract for the work was made on the 25th of November, 1852, with Henry Conklin. Two-thirds of the contract was assigned to George Law on the 11th of June, 1853, and the remaining third to Samuel Roberts on the 6th of August, 1855. The estimated amount of the contract was $27,152. Since January, 1858, when an ordinance was passed prohibiting the dumping in any part of the enlargement, no work has been done by the contractor. In May, 1858, a report was adopted by the Board of Aldermen, directing the Corporation Counsel to commence proceedings against the contractor for non-fulfillment of his contract. The report was referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips of the Board of Councilmen, since which time the Street Commissioner cannot find that any definite action has been taken in the matter. The Board referred the communication to the Committee on Lands and Places.

The annual report of the City Inspector was received and ordered to be printed.

After referring a large number of resolutions for the appointment of Commissioners of Deeds, the Board adjourned to Thursday.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

VIOLATIONS OF THE LICENSE LAWS—M'SPEDON & BAKER'S SUITS FOR PRINTING—PROPOSED REPEAL OF THE LAW CREATING THE COMMISSIONERS OF RECORDS.

At the meeting of the Board of Supervisors yesterday, a communication was received from the Commissioners of Excise, to the effect that they are prepared to enter up nearly one thousand judgments against parties for violation of the license laws. They ask that some arrangements be made with the County Clerk and Clerk of Common Pleas, in relation to the fees. The County Clerk had signified his readiness to file the judgments without fees, provided the Comptroller would so direct, but the Comptroller had declined on the ground that he had no power. The Commissioners, therefore, desired the Board to make some provision in the case, in order to prevent the loss of a large amount of money to the County. The communication was referred.

A communication was received from the Sheriff, asking the Board to rescind the resolution declining to pay for guards to the County Jail.

A notice of appeal was received in the case of McSPEDON and BAKER to the Supreme Court, General Term, against the order denying a peremptory *mandamus*.

A communication was received from McSPEDON and BAKER, complaining of the Committee of Annual Taxes of last year, and of the Board, in relation to their bill for printing, under direction of the Commissioners of Record. They propose to sue the Committee and the then President of the Board, Mr. PURDY, laying their damages at $50,000, on the ground that they prevented any provision in the tax levy for their bill of $192,000. The Board sustained the action of Mr. PURDY and the Committee.

The matter of the suit brought for the amount claimed for the glass ballot-boxes came up, and the Board requested the Comptroller to reopen the case.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting a draft of a law changing the time for making the annual assessments.

A report and resolution in favor of petitioning the Legislature to repeal the law creating the Commissioners of Records were received and adopted, and then the Board adjourned.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

THE MANDAMUS AGAINST THE BOARD ON THE BIBLE AND SALARY QUESTION.

The party designated to be plaintiff in the proposed test action against the Board of Education, for the salary of those teachers who have refused to read the Bible in the Public Schools, was present in Court yesterday, for the purpose of moving in the matter of a mandamus, but, as Mr. Brady, of counsel, was not present, the matter was postponed until all concerned should be in Court.

REPORT OF THE CITY INSPECTOR.

THE NUISANCES OF THE CITY—VIGOROUS MEASURES RECOMMENDED FOR THEIR SUPPRESSION.

City Inspector DELAVAN has just completed one portion of his annual report, of which we present a synopsis. He promises to transmit to the Common Council, in a few days, the results of the Sanitary reforms made under his direction.

THE MORTALITY OF THE YEAR.

The number of deaths reported to the office during the year 1859 were 21,645, a decrease, when compared with the preceding year, of 668, notwithstanding the large accession to the population from births and immigration. When compared with the cities of Europe, taking into account the extent of foreign immigration and the sanitary condition of the immigrants, New-York can justly claim to be one of the healthiest cities of the world. This is abundantly proved by the statistical records of those cities.

STREET CLEANING.

To aid in the reforms which have been undertaken by this Department, the report states that it is highly necessary that the work of cleaning streets should be performed at night, and completed before 6 A. M. in the Summer, and 7 A. M. in the Winter. Objections to the present system are the fact that the sweepers and carts incommode the travel of the streets, the clouds of dust raised by them injure the goods of storekeepers and the health of those who breathe the particles. The more frequent cleaning of streets is demanded. Broadway should be swept six times a week; the leading streets four times, and the remainder three times a week. The custom of watering the streets before sweeping is complained of by the medical faculty as injurious to public health. The effect of water upon decaying matter, especially during the heat of Summer, is to produce decomposition and to create miasma. The night system, it is said, would remedy this evil.

BELGIAN AND RUSS PAVEMENTS.

Much difficulty attends cleaning streets which are paved with cobble stone. Besides, this pavement is wholly unsuited to the wants, if not the actual necessities, of the City, and should be at once superseded by the Belgian or Russ pavement. Both on the score of economy and the public health this change is recommended.

GARBAGE AND GARBAGE-BOXES.

Attention is called by the report to an ordinance for the mere effectual provision of garbage-boxes, which was sent to the late Common Council, but was never acted upon. It was therein recommended that the owners of tenement buildings be compelled to furnish to each house a garbage-box of such size and construction as may be approved by the City Inspector. This ordinance has, for one of its objects, the prevention of the rag-pickers from scattering about the contents of the garbage-boxes. An act which has been recommended to the Common Council, making landlords responsible for each violation of the ordinance by his tenants, would obviate the evil complained of. Frequent complaints are made against parties violating the ordinance by throwing garbage into the streets. In every instance the offender has been sought for, and, when found, handed over to the proper authorities for punishment; but too often the magistrate has allowed such persons to escape with a slight reprimand or a nominal fine. The Police seldom perform their duty in reporting delinquents. A system like that in vogue in European cities is recommended, where carts receive garbage from each house.

DUMPING GROUNDS.

The dumping grounds for the manure and garbage of the City are invariably protested against by the people residing in their neighborhood. Frequent changes in location have been made, but it is merely the removal of this nuisance from one neighborhood to another, with the same consequences in every instance. The City Inspector recommends the abolition of all dumping grounds as such, and the substitution of boats and scows, so constructed as to enable them to receive the manure and garbage immediately upon its arrival. It is proposed that the cart, upon receiving its load, proceed forthwith to the place where such scows are located and empty its contents therein; the scows, when loaded, shall give place to others. The piers at present in use for dumping grounds are worth to the City from $20,000 to $30,000 annually, the larger portion of which amount would be saved to it by the adoption of this measure. It is supposed that twelve piers for the accommodation of the boats, six on the North River and six on the East, would be sufficient.

OFFAL DOCKS.

The destruction of the piggery nuisance has had the effect to largely increase the amount of offal in the City. It is recommended that an appropriation be made by the Common Council of a square or plot of ground, situated in such a part of the City as may be agreed upon, to be inclosed with high and substantial walls, as receptacles for offal and dead animals, and with boats in readiness to receive the same. It is also recommended that the Common Council advertise for proposals, to be approved of by the City Inspector, for the removal of offal and dead animals from the City for a term of five years, or longer, if necessary.

OFFAL AND FAT-BOILING.

The vigorous measures pursued by the Department have freed the City of offal-boiling, but the reverse is the case with the fat-boiling establishments, which still continue their operations under the false plea of compliance with the City laws. The bills of mortality in the neighborhood of these establishments show an alarming disproportion of deaths over those sections of the City where they are not suffered to exist. The subject requires the early attention of the authorities.

WATER-CLOSETS.

The careless and imperfect construction of water-closets, and the inadequate means of carrying off the filth, have become the subject of daily complaint. In tenement houses, more especially, this deficiency exists. It frequently happens that entire families become prostrate, and deaths ensue from the fetid atmosphere arising from badly-constructed water-closets. This evil can be remedied by compelling the owners of buildings to introduce pipes of certain dimensions, so arranged that all obstructions in them can be readily removed. Builders should be further obliged to file certificates with the City Inspector, that the conditions of the ordinance had been complied with.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

Notwithstanding the repeated efforts of the Common Council to remove slaughter-houses from the limits of the City, the nuisance still continues, endangering the health of the neighborhood where they are located. The admirable arrangements which exist in European cities are referred to, and similar plans are recommended for adoption in this City. Meantime each slaughter-house should be connected with the street by means of pipes for conveying off the blood, which is now permitted to run into the gutter.

NIGHT SOIL.

Contracts have recently been made with Thomas A. Dunn for the removal of night soil beyond the jurisdiction of the Pilot Commissioners, in covered boats.

CULVERTS AND SEWERS.

The filth from the culverts and sewers, which now accumulates in the streets, to the detriment of the public health, should be placed in closed carts and immediately removed.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

A great obstacle to the effective cleaning of the streets is the obstructions of the sidewalks and streets by building materials, which render the walks impassable, and are in other respects a nuisance. The remedy for this abuse is not with this Department.

LIVERY STABLES.

Numerous complaints are received against these establishments, and their removal from the heart of the City is a subject which has already received the attention of the Common Council. The filthy manner in which many of them are kept, justly place them among the most disagreeable, if not dangerous, of the nuisances of the City. It should be made obligatory on the owners of these establishments to have them connected with the street sewers by pipes. The practice of spreading out stable straw upon the walks to dry, and of heaping up manure in yards, should be prohibited. Attention is also called to the private dumping grounds of stable manure, so widely scattered about the City. The passage of an ordinance prohibiting the dumping of stable manure upon any vacant lot, or elsewhere, unless for private and immediate use, south of Eighty-sixth-street, is recommended.

CESS-POOLS.

The imperfect construction of cess-pools is cause of numerous complaints. Old wells and cisterns with imperfect openings, are often converted into receivers of waste and service water. These soon become choked up, and the contents remain to stagnate. Sometimes these connect with the privy, which in turn overflows, or breaks into basements and cellars, generating disease. In all cases where cess-pools are required they should be drained by connection with the sewer.

RAIL-CAR VENTILATION.

The want of proper ventilation in the rail cars of this City has become a subject of great importance. It is not uncommon for some of the cars to take in invalids, who may be on the way to some hospital, without regard to the health of the other passengers. From thirty to forty persons are crowded into the vehicles, the doors are closed, and no escape is allowed to the foul air thus generated. All complaints upon the subject are unavailing to the managers, to whom gain is everything, the public health and convenience nothing. The remedy for this evil lies with the Common Council.

MARKETS.

Our market system in organization and construction is the most inefficient and unsatisfactory, says the Inspector, anywhere to be found. The percentage received upon the capital invested by the City for the support of the markets, is too insignificant to be mentioned. The loss to the City Treasury is very great, and the evil calls loudly for correction. The Inspector recommends that, in the erection of new markets hereafter, the stalls and stands be put up at auction for the term of five years, or longer. The public necessities require additional markets, and it is recommended that two of these buildings be erected, one on the north side of the City, above Twelfth-street, and the other on the east side, above Fourteenth-street. The deplorable condition of Washington and Fulton Markets make them both public nuisances on a large scale, and a disgrace to the City. Important benefits to the public health are rendered daily by the Inspectors of Meats, who are daily making seizures of diseased meats and unwholesome vegetables designed for public use.

TENEMENT BUILDINGS.

The extent of misery, filth, destitution and disease which are everywhere met with among the tenement buildings of this City, cannot be described. Many of these dwellings contain from thirty to forty families. In a recent visit to one of these houses, in a room about six feet wide and seven feet high, without light or ventilation other than came from the door, was a family of six persons—two adults and four children—without food or drink; the children sick with fevers and huddled together in a corner of the room. In these miserable habitations, where thousands of the poorer classes of our population are to be found, the children sicken, pine away and die to an extent wholly unappreciated by the public. This evil cannot be done away until the erection of dwellings for the poor is compelled in accordance with the laws of health and life.

SWILL MILK.

Humanity, remarks Mr. DELAVAN, calls for the immediate and unconditional abolition of every swill-milk establishment on New-York Island. Of the 21,645 deaths during the past year, 12,948 were of children, and a large majority are traceable, directly or indirectly, to the use of swill milk. The Inspector characterizes these as human slaughter-house establishments. He quotes at length the opinion of the Academy, and an elaborate report of Dr. REESE on infant mortality, and recommends the prohibition, by ordinance, with severe penalties, the introduction and sale of this pernicious article from adjoining cities and villages. The report concludes by complaining of the neglect which the department has suffered at the hands of the law-making power, to sustain it in the important functions with which it is intrusted, and appeals to the Common Council for sympathy and support.

THE MORTALITY BILL.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS IN THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,

From Jan. 14 to Jan. 21, 1860.

Men, 90; Women, 92; Boys, 177; Girls, 157. Total, 516. Adults, 182; Children, 334. Males, 267; Females, 249. Colored persons, 4.

DEATHS FROM ABSOLUTE DISEASE.

Abscess	2	Dropsy in Chest	4	Inflam. Stomach	3
Angina	1	Dropsy in Head	17	Inflam. of Throat	5
Apoplexy	9	Dysentery	4	Jaundice	1
Bleeding	2	Epilepsy	1	Kidneys, dis. of	2
Bleed'g, Womb	1	Erysipelas	5	Liver, dis. of	3
Brain, disease of	2	Fever	1	Marasmus, Ad't.	3
Bronchitis	12	Fever, Interm't	1	Marasmus, Inf't	26
Cancer	3	Fever, Puerper'l	4	Measles	12
Catarrh	1	Fever, Remit'nt	2	Palsy	4
Cirrhosis of Liv'r	4	Fever, Scarlet	63	Pleurisy	1
Congestion Br'n	3	Fever, Typhoid	3	Rupture, womb	2
Congestion, Lngs	1	Fever, Typhus	4	Scrofula	5
Consumption	69	Heart, Dis. of	11	Small-pox	2
Convul's, Inf'nt	32	Hooping Cough	7	Spine, dis. of	1
Croup	24	Inflam. Bowels	13	Teething	5
Debility, Adult	7	Inflam. of Brain	10	Tumor	1
Debility, Infant	7	Inflam. of Chest	2	Ulceration	1
Diarrhœa	3	Inflam. of Heart	2	Ulcerat'n, bow'ls	1
Diphtherite	8	Inflam. of Liver	2	Ulcerat'n, throat	1
Dropsy	5	Inflam. of Lungs	42		
Total					490

DEATHS FROM EXTERNAL AND OTHER CAUSES, NOT DEPENDING UPON CLIMATE OR SEASON.

Asphyxia	2	Fracture	1
Burn'd or Scald	1	Lock-Jaw	2
Casualties	4	Ma'f'rma'n, head	1
Delirium Trem's	1	Old Age	6
Premature Birth	5		
Suicide	1		
Total	26		

The number of deaths compared with the corresponding weeks of 1858 and 1859, and of last week, was as follows:

Week ending Jan. 23, 1858.....423.....Increase.....93
Week ending Jan. 22, 1859.....411.....Increase.....105

Week ending Jan. 14, 1860:
From absolute disease.....463
From external causes, &c.....34—502

Week ending Jan. 21, 1860:
From absolute disease.....490
From external causes, &c.....26—516
Increase this week.....14

This increase is accounted for by the numerous deaths from croup, scarlet fever and inflammation of the lungs.

Our Police Force.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

While the Police Commissioners are increasing the number of their force, why will they not give more protection to the residents of the Twelfth Ward? We have but two policemen from the North River, on the west, to the ——, on the east, and from Seventy-ninth-street to One Hundred and Tenth-street, and this, in a District where there are more depredations committed than in any part of the Twelfth Ward. The station is at Yorkville, about three miles distant from that part of the District where policemen is most wanted. We want a substation on the Bloomingdale Road, near One Hundred and Fourth-street. It has passed the Board of Police Commissioners, passed one branch of the Common Council, and only wants a little of the energy of the Mayor to see that it is passed, and thus give to his constituents protection, and free us from the thefts of weekly and daily occurrence.

TWELFTH WARD.

A new club organization has lately been effected in Detroit, having for its design the improvement of trotting stock, and embracing in its plans an extensive enlargement of the present facilities for the cultivation and display of that very popular species of horseflesh. It is composed of gentlemen who are possessed of the means to carry out their projects fully. The necessary funds have been raised by stock subscription, the corporators being some twenty or thirty in number, and a lease of the old Hamtramck course has been obtained. Several thousand dollars will be expended on this ground.

LAW REPORTS.

Murder Trials.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—SEVENTEEN NEW INDICTMENTS—TRIAL OF WILLIAM JONES FOR THE MURDER OF AN UNKNOWN MAN IN THE FIVE POINTS.

Yesterday being the day appointed for the commencement of a large number of trials for murder, the Court of Oyer and Terminer was crowded, at the opening, by jurors, witnesses, and interested or curious spectators. The bench was occupied by Judge INGRAHAM. Besides District-Attorney Waterbury, Mr. John H. Anthon, the new Assistant District-Attorney, *vice* Mr. John T. Doyle, resigned, was present, and made his first appearance as public prosecutor. The first case called was that of Mortimer Shay, indicted for the murder of John Leary, in Worth-street, on the 23d November, 1859. Mr. H. L. Clinton, counsel for Shay, moved a postponement, on the ground of the absence of two material witnesses, who saw the affray, and whom they had yet been unable to find. The District-Attorney opposed the motion, but the Court granted a postponement till Monday next.

The case of William Jones and Patrick Farrell, charged with the murder of an unknown man, in a house situated at the corner of Worth-street and Mission-place, in the Five Points, on Sept. 27, 1859; counsel for the accused, Mr. J. D. TOWNSEND, decided to try them separately. Jones was then placed at the bar, and after several jurors had been challenged peremptorily, or otherwise objected to, the following gentlemen were impanneled:

DAVID GRIFFITHS, Foreman.
Charles W. Jones, Wm. H. Jackson, Wm. E. Whiting, Wm. H. Baxter, Benjamin Walker, John Sandaver, Thos. McGrury, Geo. Finkaner, Thos. Rutherford, John J. Hennis, John H. Dayton.

The Grand Jury came into Court with seventeen new indictments for murder and homicide.

Mr. Anthon then proceeded to open the case for the prosecution. He stated that on Nov. 27, a murder was committed in Crown's grocery store, corner of Worth-street and Mission-place, in the Five Points. The prisoner was one of the parties arrested for that murder. The name of the murdered man was unknown. The prisoner was arrested in Philadelphia; his confederate, after concealing himself for some time in the city, gave himself up to the Police. The nature of the case will be understood by the following evidence:

John Henry Benjamin examined by Mr. Anthon—I lived, in September last, in a room over Mr. Crown's store, corner of Little Water and Worth streets; I was a cake-seller by the Park railing, opposite Tammany Hall; on the morning of the 27th of September I left my room at seven o'clock, leaving only Jane Bradford there; I came back in little more than an hour; Jane Bradford and Lucy Wilson were then in the room; I had left Farrel at the stand by the Park, so I went to an office where I had bought some "numbers;" I came home to dinner about twelve o'clock; the deceased man came in while I was eating my dinner; I went away again, leaving only Jane and him; I had seen that man before; he had been to my stand and had oysters; I do not know his name; after I had my dinner, I told Jane Bradford to get some dinner for Farrel, for I would send him from the stand to dinner; I did send him, about one o'clock, and he never came back; about five o'clock a colored man came by, and I told him to go and send Farrell, but he did not come; at seven o'clock I went home with my cans; when I went up stairs Lucy was sitting opposite the door of my room; she said the door was locked, and she could not get in; I knocked twice, when a voice said, "Who's there?" I had known Jones, the prisoner, about three weeks; I think it was his voice I heard; I could not get in, and went down stairs; the stairs are outside of the house; I saw him come to the window and look out, as if he was going to jump out; when he saw me he walked back; I went into the store and told Mr. Ridgway that my door was locked and I could not get in; he took a light and came up with me; the door was then partly open; Jones had a red shirt and cap on when I saw him looking out of the window; when Ridgway and I went up together Jane Bradford was in the room, coming toward the door; there were two beds in the room; she was coming from the bed nearest the fire-place; I noticed she was intoxicated; her dress was disordered and much torn; her hair was "tossed up;" there was no light in the room; I went to the Park again to get my stand; when I came back that time there was a light in the room, and both Jane and Lucy were there, standing nigh the fire-place; while I was talking to Jane about being in liquor, a young man named Edward came in, who invited me out to take a drink; I went with him to the opposite corner; we staid about ten or fifteen minutes; we talked ten minutes outside the store; when I came back to the house I discovered the deceased lying on the other bed; I asked who it was; Jane said it was the man who came into the house at dinner time; he was lengthwise on the bed, with his face to the wall; I went over to him and to'd him to wake up; I put my hand on him, and saw that he did not speak nor stir; I saw blood on his face, and I went down stairs for Mr. Crown and Mr. Ridgway; as I passed along the liquor side of the store, I saw Jones and Farrell standing together; Crown and Ridgway returned with me, and pronounced the man dead; I went for an officer, and that is all I know about it; my door was fastened by a wooden bar; (bar shown to witness) this is not the bar that fastened my door, but I think it fastened the door of the room adjoining, occupied by a woman of the Points.

To a Juror—Jane Bradford was my housekeeper. The cross-examination of this witness did not materially vary from the foregoing direct testimony. He said he had a wife but that he lived with Jane Bradford. I have kept a bar-room and a lodging-house; I let beds to men and women, and anybody that came along, if they would pay me.

Jane Bradford examined by the District Attorney—On the 27th September I lived at John Benjamin's, over Crown's store; I was there one week with him. (After detailing the proceedings of the forenoon, much as the previous witness had done, she proceeded:) Deceased came in about half-past eleven o'clock; Josephine Smith and the man had some talk about liquor, and he gave me four cents, with which I bought some, and we all three drank it; I had seen him on the Saturday night before; Ben. came home then, and eat his dinner; he then went back to his stand, and Pat. Farrell came to his dinner; Lucy Wilson, Josephine Smith, the deceased and I were there; I went down stairs, and bought a loaf and half pint of gin; in about half an hour I got another half pint of gin; I paid for the gin; Farrell then went out, and the man talked to Josephine Smith, and pulled out a $2 bill; I went down stairs, and got it changed; Lucy came down and told me to get a pint of gin, and pay for it out of the bill; Farrell was in the store when I got the bill changed; he went up stairs before I went up with the liquor; I gave the man his change—six shillings in silver and a $1 bill; Farrell was in the room, Josephine Smith and Lucy; Jones and two other fellows came up, but only Jones came into the room; the others went down again; I did not see Jones drink; Josephine and Lucy went out; I did not see Jones speak to deceased; deceased drank with Farrell; Farrell whispered to Jones; all I heard was one of them say, "We'll go through him;" deceased was sitting on one of the beds; Jones fastened the door, and Farrell took hold of me, and pitched me on the other bed; deceased said it was a shame to treat me so; Jones replied that if he did not shut his —— mouth, he would cut his —— heart out, and chuck him through the window; Farrell beat me all black and blue, tore all my clothes off, and, with his usage and the drink, I did not know anything more till Ben came; when he knocked I was going to answer him, but Farrell put his hand on my mouth and said he would cut my throat if I did not keep still; Jones said "Who's there?" in a very rough voice; when Ben went down stairs Farrell and Jones went out, leaving the door half open; then Ben and the store man came in; Ben saw the man, and asked me who it was; I had quite forgotten the man; Ben asked "Who did this?" I said, "Pat Farrell and Bill Jones, and I have been almost murdered too;" when Jones and Farrell went out they did not go down stairs, but went into the street by the back way. (Witness identified the log of wood, used for a door-fastener, as having been left in Benjamin's room by the woman who had the adjoining room.)

The cross-examination did not elicit anything of importance, contradictory of the above, but exhibited society in the Five Points in a very unattractive light.

Lucy Wilson was next examined, but her evidence was little more than a corroboration of the testimony of the last witness. She saw two men leave the room when Benjamin, being unable to open his door, went down stairs to get assistance, but was unable to recognize them.

Josephine Smith's evidence was of a foggy nature, contradicting the previous witnesses, and contradicting herself. She was a specimen of the most illiterate and degraded denizens of the Five Points. In the main, however, she corroborated the most essential points of the foregoing evidence, except the statement that Benjamin went across the street to take a drink, and was absent an hour.

Benjamin Thomson and Edward McLaughlin somewhat damaged the testimony of the first three witnesses. The whole evidence, so far, proved that the place where the dead man was found, was one of the frightful dens of that disgusting neighborhood.

John Ridgway, clerk at Crown's store, was examined and corroborated that portion of Benjamin's testimony which had reference to him.

On cross-examination, this witness stated that Lucy Wilson told him that Benjamin had hit deceased with a club. He saw blood on Lucy Wilson's dress. He also saw Jones in the store below, half an hour before Benjamin came down to tell him that his door was fastened and that he could not get in.

At the conclusion of his testimony the Court adjourned till this morning, the jury being allowed to separate, with the usual caution from the Court.

Costs—Commissioner's Costs.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JAN. 23.—BEFORE JUDGE BETTS.

Z. S. Ely vs. *The Schooner G. S. Adams.*—This was an appeal from the Clerk's taxation of costs. The libelant had a decree in his favor for $39 60. The Clerk taxed in his bill of costs an item of Commissioner's fees for taking *ex parte* depositions at New-Orleans, and a proctor's fee of $2 50 for taking the same, to which the claimant objected, on the ground that the depositions were objected to on the trial, and were decided by the Judge to have been immaterial to the issues made by the pleadings. The Court overruled the taxation of the Clerk, and excluded both items.

The complainant also appealed from an allowance by the clerk of a charge for a copy of the minutes of the testimony taken on the trial, and also a charge for a copy of the decision of the Court. The Judge allowed the first item, and disallowed the second.

The claimant also took the ground that, as the vessel was bonded under the act of Congress of 1847, the costs taxed against her could not exceed fifty per cent. of the amount recovered, that being less than $100, in accordance with the act.

The Court held that the act of 1847, as far as concerned costs, was repealed by the statute of 1853, which is now the only rule of taxation of costs.

For libelant, Mr. Shepard. For claimant, Messrs. Benedict, Burr & Benedict.

The Macomber Judgment.

Sanford L. Macomber vs. *The Mayor, &c.*—This was an action to recover $558 for services as Assistant keeper of the Corporation Yard, in Jamesstreet, at a salary of $2 per day. The plaintiff alleged that he had been acting in the same official capacity previous to the 5th of January, 1859, and that prior to that time he regularly received his pay. The claim upon which this judgment was made was for services subsequent to that time. The judgment was recently recovered in the Superior Court, by default; and upon that ground the Comptroller now moved, before Justice HOFFMAN, to set it aside, alleging that no answer was put in by the Corporation Counsel, and that no notice of appearance was filed. Decision reserved.

W. C. Noyes for the motion; S. L. Macomber, in person, opposed.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

BONNEY, J.—*Jacot* vs. *Boyle and Others.*—Motion denied, costs of motion to abide the result of action.

Latevan vs. *Peck and Others.*—Judgment for defendant Peck, on the demurrer, with leave to plaintiff to answer the complaint in twenty days after service of a copy of the judgment, on payment of costs of demurrer.

Mason vs. *Edmiston and Others.*—Judgment for defendant Edmiston, on demurrer, with leave to plaintiff to answer in twenty days after service of copy of judgment, on payment of costs of demurrer and proceedings therein.

Akin vs. *Fowler.*—Judgment for defendant on demurrer, with liberty to plaintiff to amend in twenty days after service of a copy of judgment, on payment of costs of demurrer therein.

Ocean Bank vs. *The Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company and others.* Judgment for plaintiffs. Allowance of $100, and reference ordered to C. L. Monell, Esq., to sell bonds. No costs allowed to defendants.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

LEONARD, J.—*Durant* vs. *Gardner and others.*—Motion granted with leave to plaintiff to serve an amended complaint; $10, costs of motion, to abide event.

In the Matter of Jose M. Pie.—I do not think the discharge of the insolvent can at present be denied on the ground which has been here discussed. I omit to discuss the other questions raised on behalf of the creditors, but shall, for the purposes of this motion, hold them to be untenable. The creditors are entitled to an examination of the insolvent, and for that purpose he must procure the proper order to enable the examination to be had by causing the Sheriff to produce him in Court for that purpose.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

DALY, J.—*Krappe* vs. *Krappe.*—Divorce granted.
Gouldsbem vs. *Broum.*—Motion granted.
Lynch vs. *Koegler.*—Motion to discharge order of arrest denied.

Calendar—Tuesday, Jan. 24.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—No calendar.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term*—Nos. 52, 158, 166, 60, 93, 102½, 168, 169, 171, 173, 174, 175, 176, 179, 75, 135, 165, 19, 49, 85.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*—*Part I.*—Oyer and Terminer.—*Part II.*—802, 267, 413, 280, 522, 524, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552.

SUPREME COURT—*Part I.*—Nos. 363, 275, 423, 457, 469, 241, 409, 471, 489, 491, 505, 507, 327, 357, 358, 240, 311, 29, 403, 375, 431, 501. *Part II.*—Nos. 425, 436, 62, 310, 266, 320, 412, 416, 422, 406, 430, 352, 400.

COMMON PLEAS—No calendar.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Jan. 23, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of produce, since our last, have been 38 bbls. Ashes, 6,312 bbls. Flour, 20,716 bushels Corn, 7,540 bushels Oats, 246 bushels Rye, 1,000 bushels Malt, 1,279 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,005 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 54 bbls., in lots, at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 37½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales to-day: 500 mats Java, at

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 24, 1860.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—The Romance of a Poor Young Man.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Jeanie Deans, or the Heart of Mid-Lothian.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Cooke's Royal Amphitheater Equestrian Troupe.

WINTER GARDEN—Lesbia.

BOWERY THEATRE—The Octoroon.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—The Octoroon—Hercules, King of Clubs.

THEATRE FRANCAIS—Les Jeunes Gens—Le Tigre du Bengale.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Red Rangers—Tight Rope Performances.

HOPE CHAPEL—Mr. and Mrs. Vandenhoff's Dramatic Readings.

BROADWAY BOUDOIR, No. 444 Broadway—Our Gal—Her Lady of the Lions—The Actress of all Work.

LIBRARY HALL, Newark—Drayton's Parlor Operas. Senor Oliveira.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE—Equestrian Performances—Mat Peel's Minstrels.

PALACE GARDEN—Van Amburgh & Co.'s Menagerie.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No 629 Broadway—Palmer's Statue, "The White Captive."

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Mr. DOUGLAS occupied the floor of the United States Senate yesterday, large crowds of the curious thronging the galleries and even the floor, to hear the Northwestern statesman. The immediate topic of the speech was the relation of the Federal Government to the States, and the obligation of the Executive, under the Constitution, to repress such incursions from one State to another as that of JOHN BROWN. Mr. DOUGLAS showed that in refusing such aid as Mr. WISE demanded from the President the latter fell short of his duty; and that no power of the National Government is more distinctly defined than its power to prevent domestic invasions. And the practical importance of such authority, Mr. DOUGLAS demonstrated by reference to the growing Anti-Slavery sentiment of the North. The speech was attentively listened to, and repeatedly applauded. In the House, where seats were almost deserted, so general was the desire to hear the Senator from Illinois, Mr. BARKSDALE spoke at some length in the extreme Southern sense; and was followed by Mr. CORWIN in defence of the leading doctrines of Republicanism. Mr. CORWIN had not finished at the adjournment.

The *Africa*, whose arrival was announced in a portion of our edition of yesterday morning, brings no later dates than those supplied by the *Circassian* at St. Johns, and no details of moment. The retirement of Count WALEWSKI from the French Foreign Office is announced in the *Moniteur*, where at the same time appears the appointment of M. DE THOUVENEL as his successor. The opinion that no Congress will be assembled was gaining ground. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, the Russian Delegate, had postponed indefinitely his departure from St. Petersburg. The plan of an arrangement between France and England, looking to a settlement of the Italian business, without other aid, was currently discussed and thought to be in contemplation by the two Governments concerned. A later rumor represents the basis of the Anglo-French understanding to be absolute non-intervention in Italian affairs, and a prevention of other foreign interference. The London *Times* takes occasion to warn the Emperor that while he may count on the sympathy of England in his stand for the Italians, he must expect no union with him in an offensive alliance against other powers. The rumor of a Ministerial change at Constantinople is verified. BUCHDI PACHA is the new Vizier. The news from India and Australia is later but unimportant.

Our correspondent at Rio advises us that the visit of the Emperor to the North has not yet terminated, though his return to the capital was anticipated at an early day. The United States frigate *Congress* was at Rio. Business was inactive.

From the River Plate we receive the text of the Convention which restores Buenos Ayres to the Argentine Union. The analysis heretofore given in the columns of the TIMES contained all the important points. Gen. URQUIZA had withdrawn his army from Buenos Ayres.

Three days' later intelligence from California—namely, to Jan. 2—reaches us overland. The Legislature was to have met on that day, but as it was observed as a holiday, no attempt at organization was made. The general and commercial news is without importance.

Later dates from the Rio Grande inform us that the Mexican authorities at Matamoras have pronounced against the enlistment of American volunteers; and were carrying their Anti-American feeling so far as to interfere with the pursuit of CORTINAS and his fugitive followers. That chieftain, it is reported, has reassembled a company of 300 men, and is prepared for a new raid.

The State Legislature re-assembled last evening. In the Senate, various measures of secondary importance were noticed, introduced, or advanced a stage; in the House, the principal measures similarly acted upon were those relative to unsafe buildings, to the Brooklyn markets, and to the Grand-street railroad. The New-York Charter, after a sharp fight on the part of Mr. GOVER to have it referred to the New-York delegation, was sent to the Commite on Cities and Villages.

The Coroner's Inquest in the case of Mrs. FIELD, killed by a collision on the Hudson River Railroad on the 18th inst., was commenced at Yonkers yesterday. Six or seven employes of the road and five or six passengers were examined. Nearly all the testimony went to prove negligence on the part of the employes of the road, including the conductor and flagman of the express train, and the engineer and brakemen of the Sing Sing train. The inquest will be continued on Thursday next.

The Board of Aldermen last evening awarded to D. J. MALACKEY the contract for regulating Eighth-avenue, from Eighty-second to One Hundred and Second streets. The rest of the business transacted was unimportant. Numerous resolutions appointing Commissioners of Deeds, were presented and referred in the Board of Councilmen. A resolution was adopted, asking the Comptroller to report the gross receipts in the Sinking Fund applicable to the payment of interest on the City debt, excepting the Croton Water rents. In reply to a resolution, the Comptroller sent in a communication stating that no action had been taken against the contractor for non-fulfillment of the Battery enlargement contract since the report on commencing proceedings against them was referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips. The Commissioners of Excise sent a communication to the Board of Supervisors, yesterday, stating that they are ready to enter up judgments against nearly one thousand persons, for violation of the license laws, and asking that some direction be given in relation to having them entered. McSPEDON & BAKER sent in a communication announcing their intention to sue the Committee on Annual Taxes of 1859, together with Mr. E. F. PURDY, President of the Board of Supervisors at that time, for $50,000 damages, on the ground that these parties had prevented the insertion of a provision in the tax-levy for the payment of their bill of $192,000 for printing done under direction of the Commissioners of Record. A report and resolution were adopted asking the Legislature to repeal the law creating the Commissioners of Record.

The number of deaths in the City last week, as given in the Report of the City Inspector, was 516, which is an increase of 14 over those of the week immediately preceding, and of 93 and 105 over the corresponding portions of 1858 and 1859, respectively.

City Inspector DANIEL E. DELAVAN yesterday submitted his first annual report, in which he discusses the various topics of public interest directly connected with his Department of the City Government, and particularly those having reference to the preservation of the health and cleanliness of the City. The document discusses the results of the trials of the Belgian and Russ pavements; the condition of the streets; the imperfect manner of collecting the garbage and night soil; the necessity of more stringent regulations with reference to slaughter houses, and of better ventilation in our City rail cars! the abuse of the poor in the badly built tenement houses, and the slaughter of the innocents by the continued toleration of the swill-milk nuisance.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge INGRAHAM, commenced in earnest, yesterday, to dispose of the numerous murder and manslaughter cases which have been long awaiting trial. Not a whit too soon did it commence, for yesterday the Grand Jury brought into Court no less than *seventeen* fresh indictments for those crimes, in addition to the eight that are already on the calendar, and retired to add further to the list to-day or to-morrow. The case commenced yesterday was that of WILLIAM JONES, jointly indicted with PATRICK FARRELL for the murder of an unknown man in the Five Points, on Sept. 27, 1859. JONES decided to be separately tried, and several witnesses were examined, when at 6 o'clock the Court postponed further proceedings until this morning. Mr. DOYLE, one of the late Assistant District-Attorneys, resigned his position last Friday, and Mr. J. H. ANTHON, whom Mr. WATERBURY has appointed his successor, very worthily yesterday supplied his place.

An adjourned meeting of the members of HENRY WARD BEECHER'S Church was held last night. There was little discussion, the floor being unanimously awarded to Mr. BEECHER, who occupied the entire session. His speech was characterized by a tone of conservatism that some of his hearers obviously had not anticipated. Mr TILTON, who is to reply to Mr. BEECHER, has the floor for the next night of meeting.

The Stock Market was generally tame yesterday. The principal exception was Panama, which had an additional rise of 2 ₱ cent. Money affairs easy, and exchanges steady. The Bank return shows a gain of nearly half a million on the Specie line; the discounts steady.

The sales of Cotton reached only 1,000 bales, at unchanged prices. Flour and Wheat were quiet and depressed. Corn was in more demand, but was somewhat unsettled. Rye and Barley were salable and steady. Coffee, Rice, Tallow, Hay, Hops, Molasses and Linseed Oil were moderately inquired for. A livelier business was transacted in Resin and Sugars, as well as in the principal kinds of Provisions. Freights were also somewhat brisker.

Harper's Ferry in the Senate.

The new Senate Chamber at Washington yesterday witnessed, for the first time, a scene which recalls the great debates of the nation in that old Hall made illustrious by the eloquence and the patriotism of WEBSTER and CLAY, of CALHOUN and BENTON. It was crowded in every part, from floor to gallery. The Representatives left their own Hall; the citizens of Washington, the foreign diplomatists, the whole floating population of the Capital, thronged the huge gilded saloon in which the Senators hold their high council, to hear the gravest questions affecting the relations of State with State in the Union discussed by the champion of Popular Sovereignty. Thus much at least it is due to Mr. DOUGLAS to say, that he dealt with the themes suggested by the crisis in which the nation is now struggling, in a temper and in a tone worthy of their importance. The proposition which he laid before the Senate is one which has already been demanded with less of form and detail by conservative men out of Congress, in speeches made before popular assemblies in various parts of the country, and through the columns of the Press. The Senator from Illinois very briefly, clearly and forcibly stated the case arising out of JOHN BROWN'S arrest, between the Governor of a single Commonwealth and the President of the Union. Virginia found herself threatened with invasion, not by a foreign foe, but by an organized band of American citizens from a sister State. On application for protection to the Federal Executive, she was informed that no provision had ever been made for meeting such a contingency. It can hardly be thought discreditable to the sagacity of our fathers that this should be so, since even after the angry sectional collisions of the last few years, the tidings of JOHN BROWN'S raid took the whole nation by surprise. But it will be very discreditable to ourselves, as Mr. DOUGLAS boldly and distinctly put it, should we now refuse to meet an issue which has actually arisen, and the recurrence of which cannot be safely regarded as improbable unless measures shall be taken to render it impossible. For while nothing can be more certain than that the attempt to render the Republican Party or its leaders, now dominant at the North, directly responsible for the deliberate conspiracy of JOHN BROWN, was a most senseless and indecent abuse even of the large license of partisan warfare, nothing at the same time can be more clear than that JOHN BROWN'S conspiracy would never have been dreamed of, had not a widespread practical hostility to Slavery wherever it exists been developed throughout the Northern States during the fierce sectional conflict which followed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

That this wide-spread practical hostility to Slavery—a sentiment much more intense, much more demonstrative, much more irreconcilable with the permanent peace of the Union than the general Anti-Slavery feeling by which the North has always been pervaded—still exists, and is still formidable, no man in his senses can deny. The numerous meetings held in different parts of the Northern States to do honor to the memory of JOHN BROWN, and the absolute refusal of such extreme and fanatical journals as the New-York *Tribune* to stigmatize the invasion of Virginia as a crime, sufficiently illustrate this truth. It is against this sentiment that the South has a right to ask protection from the Union; and all conservative men at the North, of all parties, will agree with Mr. DOUGLAS in offering this protection even before it has been asked. We cannot but regret, therefore, that Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, in the debate of yesterday, should have even apparently committed any portion of the great party to which he belongs to what must be regarded as an attempt to evade an act to which no tenable objection can be offered. That the affair at Harper's Ferry is still under consideration by a Committee of the Senate, certainly does not affect the palpable fact that JOHN BROWN went into Virginia with a company of Northern men for the purpose of disturbing the whole social order of that commonwealth; or the equally palpable fact that the men who defended the rights of the free settlers of Kansas in 1856 have been most unjustly saddled in 1859 with the responsibility of this great wrong attempted upon Virginia.

If Mr. FESSENDEN, instead of patronizing and commiserating Mr. SEWARD for what he deems the rhetorical mistake of the Senator from New-York in condensing his doctrine of the "irrepressible conflict" into a single phrase which everybody could remember, or fencing upon the Fugitive Slave law, had taken up the proposition of the Senator from Illinois in the spirit in which it was offered, and proved to the Senate and the country that the Republicans of the Northern States are ready, as a unit, to extend the guarantees of the Constitution in the spirit of the Constitution, wherever the progress of events shall make their application necessary, the debate of yesterday in the Senate might be contemplated with unmixed satisfaction by every patriot.

BLACK AND WHITE.—The *Tribune* and the *Express* have seen fit to publish in their columns a certain "white list" and "black list" of the merchants of this City, which were originally compiled by *The Southern Confederacy*. We think this publication extremely ill-judged for two reasons. First, because it is not fair to the merchants who are so unceremoniously paraded before the world. The names of those comprised in the "white list," and consequently commended to patronage at the South, were obtained, so far as we are informed, without any complicity on their part, and the attempt to injure them in their business at the North on account of an impertinent use made of their names by a Southern spy, without any authority of theirs, seems to us unjust in the extreme. In the second place, we object to this republication that it is made with the avowed purpose and with the manifest effect of retaliation. The proscriptive business policy into which certain persons at the South have been betrayed in a moment of irritation, is so absurd and impracticable that it would soon die out of itself if it were not kept alive by counter provocation. The sober second thought and real interest of the South would soon set this matter at rest, and trade would begin again to flow in order through its accustomed channels. Men will be foolishly fiery for a while for the good of the country, when their passions are aroused and their pride piqued, but their "spunk" will be very apt to glimmer out when it is only to be kept glowing to their pecuniary detriment, and proves to be steadily a losing investment of substance and spirit.

Mississippi and Massachusetts.

A public meeting has just been held in Vicksburgh, in Mississippi, for the purpose of offering sympathy and aid to the sufferers by the late terrible disaster at Lawrence, in Massachusetts.

It gives us sincere pleasure to record this instance of Southern magnanimity and generous impulse. It shows that the sectional estrangement which is so unhappily growing upon both the great divisions of our Confederacy, has not yet become virulent enough to overpower the sentiment of a common origin, or to rupture the bond of fraternal feeling which unites the citizens of States, however remote from one another, as members of one undivided, if not indivisible, Republic.

Suffering is, after all, the great humanizer. In the presence of a great grief all selfish and angry passions are most effectually rebuked. A sudden and fearful calamity, like that which came upon Lawrence, in an hour when she thought not, overtaking a whole community, touches a chord which ought to vibrate in the heart of the country, more widely and more deeply than any political passion. Especially is this fraternal manifestation of the citizens of Vicksburgh most significant at the present time of embittered controversy, and as coming from those who honestly feel themselves particularly aggrieved by the supposed hostility of their fellow-citizens of the North. It encourages a fresh belief that if the *people* of the North and South knew each other better, if they were brought together more decidedly in the interchange of the courtesies and kindnesses of life, they would understand each other better, and a union would be gradually formed, not of mere political or commercial relations, but founded upon mutual respect and affection, on the conviction of mutual interests, and pride in a common destiny, which would be infinitely more potent than any mere Federal compact. If the citizens of either section could only break through the narrow circumscriptions of politics, and emancipate themselves from the control of demagogues, they would gradually learn how much they have in common; how insignificant their grievances are, when taken at the worst, in comparison with the substantial blessings which have flowed to us all from the confederation of these States, and how easily wise and moderate counsels on both sides might alleviate, if not remove, the existing causes of irritation, and settle the political complications of the country. Our own faith in the good sense and patriotism of the American masses remains still unshaken, and we refuse to surrender the hope that these will resume their too long abdicated sway when the roar of factions shall rise to the loudest, and the storm shall make itself felt in earnest.

The great experiment of representative institutions cannot, we still believe, be destined to prove a failure ere it has been fairly tried. But, if it is to succeed, it must be carried on in the spirit, not of Congress or the caucus, but of just such meetings as this which has been held in Vicksburg. It is by denouncing Mississippi and her sister States of the Slaveholding South as communities of pirates and outlaws of humanity, that the Abolitionists of Massachusetts and the North have driven matters to the perilous crisis at which they now stand. It is by such Christian and manly action as this of Mississippi, at Vicksburgh, that the South can most effectually answer these wild denunciations, and fortify the protest of conservative men at the North against the mad fanaticism which threatens to involve us all in a common ruin. The tarring and feathering, the insulting and imprisoning of Northern travelers, or even of Northern Abolitionists, at the South, only make ten-fold stronger the anti-Southern feeling which the enemies of the South and of the Union are toiling to build up. The sympathetic recognition of Massachusetts as a sister State in her sorrow and her suffering, pleads more eloquently than words, the right of Mississippi to an equal place in the National Union, and to the undisturbed control of her own domestic institutions and the undisturbed enjoyment of her own sovereign rights.

Colored Persons and Passports.

A curious instance of that cheap Pharisaism which is so common all the world over, and which leads the British Abolitionist to look down with a sort of contemptuous compassion upon his benighted American brother as a covenanter with hell, just as it leads the American demagogue to pity his British kinsman as a serf of the "spangled aristocracy," has just occurred in London. Miss SARAH LENOX REMOND, a colored young lady of Massachusetts, who devotes a good deal of her time to the pleasing task of teaching the English idea of freedom to shoot envenomed arrows of scorn at the American fact of Slavery, found herself the other day in the British Capital on her way to Paris, and sent or took her passport to the American Legation for a *visa* in form. The passport appears to have been regularly issued from the office of the Secretary of State at Washington, and describes Miss REMOND as "a citizen of the United States." On the face of the passport there could be no question as to the right of Miss REMOND to demand a *visa* from the American representative. But the Secretary at the Legation seems to have been instructed to take his cue from the face of the bearer rather than from that of the document, and he accordingly refused to affix the official certificate to the paper in question. In this refusal he was sustained by his chief, who informed Miss REMOND that it was impossible for him to comply with her demand, without violating injunctions received from the American Government, July 8, 1856. It is sufficiently plain that the American Legation at London really did nothing more than its duty in this case, although it may well be a question whether the Secretary of State has a right to throw the responsibility of criticising and correcting passports signed by himself, upon his representatives abroad. A certificate of citizenship issued in this solemn form by the American Premier, ought not to expose persons who have left their homes, relying upon its validity, to such annoyances as overtook Miss REMOND in London.

But the feature of this story which most deserves our attention is the complacency with which an "English barrister," to whom Miss REMOND communicated her troubles, holds the American Minister up to the reprobation of all Britain for refusing Miss REMOND her passport "on the sole ground that she is a person of color," or, in other words, for obeying the orders of his own Government, by which he has been distinctly instructed that such persons are not citizens of the United States, and consequently not entitled to the passports of citizens! Could the force of moral self-sufficiency further go than this?

The Judges and their Salaries.

Judge HILTON, of this City, considering himself aggrieved by the following passage in an editorial of the TIMES of yesterday, has addressed it to us with the subjoined commentary of his own. In referring to the persons now active in promoting an increase in the salaries of certain Judicial officers now on the Bench, we yesterday said:

"If, as from their present action we have every right to infer, they desire to see the whole Bench, without distinction, share in the advantages of all changes made in the amount of the salaries, we should like to be informed how we are to be preserved from the regular repetition of such humiliating and ominous spectacles as *we are now witnessing*—judges haunting the lobbies of the Legislature and the anteroom of the Board of Supervisors, *cringing, cajoling and soliciting, degrading themselves* and their office, by actively engaging in all the *tricks and intrigues* by which votes are won and politicians influenced. Bad enough it is to have the men who hold our lives and liberty and property under the shield of their conscience and their honor, descending *into the political arena at all* to contend with the creatures of caucuses and conventions for any prize whatever; but *it is still worse to have them contending for a round sum*, to be paid into *their own pockets* out of the public Treasury."

Upon which Judge HILTON thus proceeds:

SIR: For the first time I feel called upon to notice the general abuse with which the Judges of our Courts have been for some time past treated by the Press of this City, particularly by the TIMES and *Tribune*, by cutting from your paper of to-day the above extract, charging them with "cringing and cajoling" in the lobbies of the Legislature and Supervisors, for the purpose of inducing them to provide an increase of salary.

As your article includes *all* the Judges in this general charge, permit me to state, that since I have sat upon the Bench I have neither requested nor importuned any person—Supervisor or Legislator—for an increase of salary. I can say the same, I feel assured, for my colleagues; and neither have I heard, nor do I believe, that any Judge in this City has haunted or approached the lobbies referred to for the purpose stated.

If you know of any such, it is but just to those who have *not* participated in the act, that the name should be given, instead of making a sweeping and general charge against the entire body of Judges.

Being thus specific, I am aware, might be inconvenient, because it would have the effect of confining you to the *truth*, and would show that no ground whatever exists for your statement beyond that of a desire to give point to an article only remarkable for its injustice to a body of men whom custom does not permit the privilege of publicly answering such unscrupulous attacks.

I will say, in conclusion, that the late movement in the Board of Supervisors towards increasing the salaries of the Judges of our Courts of Record in this City originated, as I always understood, with the mover, Mr. Supervisor BELL, who, like yourself, felt the obvious inadequacy of their present compensation for the services required of them; and that, as the value of money had decreased, while the business of the Courts had been very largely increased, there was a propriety in making them bear a proper relation to each other, there being no law preventing or prohibiting it. Yours, &c.,

HENRY HILTON.

No. 11 EAST TWENTY-EIGHTH-STREET, Jan. 23, 1860.

To all which we have to say, in reply, that Judge HILTON is thoroughly mistaken when he states that "*all* the Judges" were in our article "included in the general charge" of dabbling in political dirty water. If he will take the trouble to read over the very extract which he sends us, so sternly underlined, he will see that such is not the case. Consequently the Judge was not placed by our article under the necessity of making a personal defence of any kind. Moreover, our article was written with special reference to the effort, now being made at Albany to increase the salaries of "the *Judges of the Court of Appeals and of the Supreme Court*," and this effort, we said, "*if we were to believe the statements of correspondents in Albany*," was being aided "by the personal lobbying and solicitation of the Judges themselves." Judge HILTON is not a Judge either of the Court of Appeals or of the Supreme Court, and no effort, so far as we know, is making at Albany to increase either his salary or that of any of his colleagues. He is a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in this City, and, we believe, a very good Judge at that, and we have made no charge against him or his, either directly or by implication, and we are very sorry, therefore, that he should have given himself the trouble of writing to us, either about himself or any body else. His griefs are entirely gratuitous.

We thought we had made it sufficiently plain that, when we spoke of "Judges" lobbying, we meant some certain individual Judges at Albany or its vicinity. We never supposed that any one familiar with the ordinary use of the English language, would infer that we charged the forty or forty-two Judges of the Court of Appeals and Supreme Court with going in a body to the Capitol and buttonholing the legislators, in order to obtain an increase of salary, to which they know, and Judge HILTON knows, they are not entitled, and which they ought not to receive.

Mr. Supervisor BELL, we are aware, was the originator of the late move in the last Board of Supervisors to increase the Judges' salaries in this City. We have never asserted the contrary, but we have never heard that Mr. BELL'S very good-natured action was disavowed by those for whose pecuniary benefit he was working.

Judge HILTON asserts rather broadly that there is no law preventing or prohibiting the increase of Judges' salaries during their term of office. To which, as we are arguing the case on its merits, we can only reply, that if the Judges, by permitting the demand for such an increase to be made in their behalf, force the question on the public attention, there either will be or ought to be such a law enacted very speedily. The thing is vicious in principle, and this is the ground of our opposition to it. Moreover, there is not indeed an act of the Legislature, but a provision of the Constitution of the State, which prohibits such an increase in the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court, in whose name Mr. BELL certainly moved that it should be made.

In conclusion, we can assure Judge HILTON that the real enemies of the Bench are not the newspapers, but the unscrupulous friends of individual Judges, who are petitioning the Legislature to do an indecorous thing for their benefit. It is these rash devotees whose conduct tends directly to degrade the judicial office, and if Judge HILTON wishes to save its dignity, he will do so most effectually, not by taking us rather rudely and hastily to task for the utterance of most needful warnings, but by getting his colleagues to join in a public denunciation of what is now going on at Albany, touching the Judges' salaries.

The Toronto *Leader* understands that Mr. Morin, member for Terrebone, has been appointed Solicitor-General for Lower Canada, with a seat in the Cabinet. The Solicitor-Generalship for Upper Canada has not yet been filled; but the question of supplying this vacancy will probably be disposed of before the meeting of Parliament.

Amusements.

WINTER GARDEN.—Miss MATILDA HERON'S play of "Lesbia" was produced here last night and attracted a fine audience, both in numbers and in capacity to appreciate and pass just judgment on a new production. Miss HERON has drawn her material from a drama by VICTOR SEJOURS, and has imitated somewhat too exactly the length of that distinguished author. The French reckon time by sensations; here we go by the watch, and growl audibly at the end of the third hour. Much cutting will be needed to render "Lesbia" of the proper length for general enjoyment; especially as Miss HERON, even with the present liberal text, is not provided with any unusual opportunities for the display of her peculiar powers.

The plot of the piece presents no novelty, either in conception or treatment. It is in fact a very old story, newly got up for pictorial purposes. The principal characters are *Orsolo*, Chief of the Council of Ten; *Galieno*, an unexpected patrician of the house of *Falieri*; *Viola*, the only daughter of *Orsolo*; and *Lesbia*, a heroine of very unstable position morally and dramatically—a position not easily to be defined in a sentence. Between the *Orsoli* and the *Falieri*—two Venetian families—a feud has existed for many centuries, and when the curtain rises, the representative of the first house believes that all the members of the other have been extirpated. This proves to be a mistake, for the popular hero *Galieno*, who has just returned from the wars, avows himself a *Falieri*. The old feud is therefore renewed, and burns steadily through the remaining acts. *Orsolo* surrounds *Galieno* with spies, and as the latter gentleman pursues a private business of a piratical and cut-throat kind in addition to the occasional practice of patriotism, he succeeds, of course, in procuring his arrest. With the last member of a hated race in his power, *Orsolo's* revenge seems at the point of consummation, when *Viola* reveals her love for *Galieno*, and the father discovers that the death of his enemy will surely result in the murder of his child. The contending passions with which the old man struggles are finely portrayed both by dramatist and actor (Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Jun.) They are the most legitimately intense portions of the play, and contributed unequivocally to the final triumph. The result is satisfactory; *Viola* is given to *Galieno*,—and *Orsolo*, overcome with the fierce conflict between hatred for his son-in-law and love for his daughter, *dies*.

It is difficult to trace the importance of Miss HERON'S part, for important it is in spite of the very obvious fact that it might be cut from the play and not missed. There is an uncertainty about the standing of *Lesbia*, which is at least unpleasant in a tragic heroine; her actions, too, are based on motives that are trivial in the extreme. Thus she becomes a spy of the Council of Ten, and pledges herself to destroy *Galieno*, simply because that gentleman has had the misfortune to be suspected of running down her gondola. Supposing a disposition of this amiable kind to be possible, we look naturally for a certain diabolical consistency in *Lesbia's* subsequent career, but instead of a tigress, we find only a woman capable of great sacrifices, and spurning baseness with noble scorn and resolution. All that can be said of the lady's connection with the plot, is that she occupies an equivocal social position towards *Galieno*, and that although a spy and a courtesan, she prefers the sacrifice of her own life to his betrayal. Some fine scenes occur when *Lesbia* discovers that *Viola* is to be the wife of *Galieno*. The overwhelming tenderness of Miss HERON'S acting, always impetuous and womanly, was here seen to the best advantage, and redeemed the interest of an unsatisfactory part, and a somewhat flagging play.

Mr. STUART'S advertisement describes "Lesbia" accurately as a sensation drama. This it assuredly is. Each act contains at least one scene which cannot fail to interest the house. But beyond this special virtue there is not much to excite comment. The language, in a literary point of view, is unequal, and generally too diffusive to display force. Its best merit is a certain nervous submissiveness to the exigencies of the situations—resulting from good dramatic knowledge of stage effect. There is, however, at all times too much talking, and the knife can be judiciously applied, particularly in the first and second acts. These were the dragging portions of last evening's performance. It was not until the third act that the audience became thoroughly alive to the action of the piece. The fourth act increased the public favor, and the fifth ended with a decided verdict of approval. The situations, indeed, are excellent, and were superbly vitalized by the admirable acting of all the principal artists. Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Jr., was very fine as *Orsolo*, and fairly won the best honors of the evening. He is a thorough artist. Mr. JORDAN, as *Galieno*, made the most of a part which demands gallant presence as well as good acting. Mr. JAMIESON, as *Spolatro*, was good, but a little too tragic in bearing. Mrs. ALLEN'S *Viola* was a correct performance in conception, and will undoubtedly gain in breadth after a few performances. Miss HERON was warmly received on her appearance, and drew forth much applause during the evening. In the later portions of the work she played with even more than her usual intensity. Her *rentrée* is certainly one of the successes of the season, and the admirers of the lady will be glad to know that she is once more before the public of New-York, in a way calculated to draw forth all her rare talents.

The play has been produced in the most lavish style by the management of the Winter Garden; the scenery is frequently magnificent, and the dresses are of the handsomest description. Great credit is due to Mr. JOSEPH JEFFERSON, the present stage manager, under whose direction the work has been produced. Mr. ROBERT STOEPEL has written some agreeable music for the piece, but it was grievously murdered by the orchestra.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

SERIOUS ACCIDENTS—TWO CHILDREN DROWNED.—Yesterday afternoon, while MARY O'BRIEN, three years old, and MARY ANN CURTIS, six years old, were playing in a yard at the rear of a house corner of Van Brunt and Tremont streets, Red Hook Point, they were precipitated into a cistern by the caving in of the pavement, and were drowned before assistance could be rendered them. The water was only eighteen inches deep in the cistern, but it is supposed that they were stunned by the fall.... A German laborer, named CHARLES PRENZER, was seriously injured yesterday by falling through a hoistway in a distillery on Remsen-street, E. D. His skull was broken and one arm was fractured.... HENRY TUDOR, an elderly man, residing at No. 40 Summit-street, was instantly killed on Sunday night by falling down a flight of steps.

COMMON COUNCIL.—A regular meeting of the Board of Aldermen was held last evening. A communication was received from the Water Commissioners delivering the first pumping engine to the permanent Water Board. The Clerk was directed to advertise for proposals to lay tracks for railways in different parts of South Brooklyn. An unsuccessful effort was made to increase the license for cars on the city railroads. The Market Committee reported in favor of establishing one or more public markets, and recommends that application be made to the Legislature for the necessary power; adopted.

YOUNG ROWDIES.—Residents in the vicinity of the corner of Columbia and Degraw streets complain of a number of boys who congregate there daily after school hours, amusing themselves by throwing stones, either from sport or from malice, thus endangering property and running the risk of inflicting serious injuries upon pedestrians. One or two boys have been badly cut by the flying missiles. The police, it is said, look with indifference on their proceedings.

DR. SCUDDER IN WILLIAMSBURG.—To-morrow evening, Rev. Dr. SCUDDER will commence his course of five lectures on India, at the South Ninth-street Church, Williamsburgh.

THE LAWRENCE CATASTROPHE.—About $100 was contributed on Sunday last by the Sands-street Church Sabbath School to aid the Lawrence sufferers.

CITY COURT.—Calendar for this day. Nos. 12, 52, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 80, 10, 31, 82, 70, 27, 51, 56.

Political

MR. SHERMAN SUSTAINED AT HOME.

The Republican members of the Ohio Legislature have adopted a series of resolutions, warmly commending the support given to Mr. SHERMAN by the Republicans in Congress. A copy of the resolutions has been transmitted to Mr. SHERMAN, accompanied by the following letter:

COLUMBUS, Thursday, Jan. 19, 1860.

HON. JOHN SHERMAN—*Dear Sir:* It is with genuine pleasure that I transmit to you the inclosed resolutions.

They were passed by acclamation at a full convention of the Republican members of both Houses of the Legislature, held last night, only six out of eighty-three being absent.

I will say further, that I believe they express the general sentiment of the Republican party throughout the State.

As to yourself, there is but one feeling here, and that is of warm admiration of your firm and dignified course, and gallant bearing in this trying contest for the Speakership.

With sentiments of high respect,
I am, yours, truly,
W. O. COLLINS.

A decision has just been given by Judge Chumasero in the County Court of Monroe County, N. Y. which is in effect that a Board of Education has no corporate capacity in which it can be sued. The decision was made in a suit brought by J. W. Bissell for services as an architect rendered some five years since. The Judge intimated that the plaintiff can recover of the City of Rochester if his debt is such a one as the Board had a right to contract. The same decision applies to the Common Council.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM THE PACIFIC.

MEETING OF THE CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE.

Review of the San Francisco Markets for 1859—Commercial Intelligence.

BY THE OVERLAND MAIL.

MALLOY'S STATION, Monday, Jan. 23.

The Overland Mail coach, with San Francisco dates of Jan. 2, reached this point at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The steamers *Golden Age* and *Champion* were advertised to leave on the 5th inst., and a contest of speed was anticipated between them.

According to a constitutional provision, the Legislature was to meet on the day the mail left, but it being a holiday, it was probable that the organization of the House would be postponed until the following day. One of the candidates for Speaker of the House is PHILIP MOORE, who is supported by the friends of WELLER, GWYNN and WASHINGTON. That interest is said to be in favor of Mr. WELLER'S election to the United States Senate, and by inference, favorable to Mr. GWYNN'S reelection a year hence, although Mr. WASHINGTON'S friends claim that he will then himself be a competitor for Mr. GWYNN'S seat. Mr. STEVENSON is the other principal candidate for the Speakership, and is supported by the friends of the new Governor, Mr. LATHAM, and Gen. DENVER, and they are supposed to favor Gen. DENVER'S election this winter, and the election of Mr. LATHAM to succeed Dr. GWYNNE next winter. As there are several Senatorial candidates for both the short and long terms the election of either Mr. MOORE or Mr. STEVENSON to the Speaker's chair would not foreshadow conclusively the election of Mr. WELLER or Mr. DENVER to the Senate, but the control of the House would be regarded as a strong point in favor of the Senatorial candidate whose friends were secured. There are so many pertinacious Senatorial candidates that a strong probability exists of there being no election this Winter, judging from the past action of the California Legislatures under similar circumstances.

A Democratic Caucus was to be held at Sacramento on the evening of the 2d inst., to nominate candidates for the legislative offices.

The weather continues extremely cold in Carson Valley, and there is much suffering among the Indians. Unless it moderates it will cause great mortality among them. Carcases of dead cattle are scattered all along the Truckie and Humbold: Rivers.

T. H. COATS, recently in from the Sink of Carson, reports very little snow in that vicinity. The Indians were living on cattle that had been drowned in attempting to cross the river on the ice. The cattle generally are doing well. The settlers at Big Bend are running their horses to the Sink.

A correspondent of the Santa Rosa *Democrat*, Mendocino County, writing from Long Valley, says that the Eel River Rangers, under command of Capt. JARABOS, have been doing valuable and effective service in quelling the Indians. While going from this place to JARABOS'S head-quarters, they had a pitched battle with some ninety Indians, killing thirty of them and wounding as many more. Capt. JARABOS'S company also had a severe battle on the 13th ult., killing thirty Indians and taking twenty-six prisoners.

The past has been an eventful business year in San Francisco. The market was glutted with goods throughout. The tonnage arrived at domestic Atlantic ports was 157,076, against 114,321 in 1858; 102,525 in 1857 and 149,370 in 1856. From Great Britain, 13,458 tons in 1859; 16,737 in 1858; 16,992 in 1857, and 11,729 in 1856. From other parts of Europe, 10,015 in 1859; 6,469 in 1858; 12,681 in 1857, and 10,331 in 1856. From China, 27,814 tons in 1859; 20,379 in 1858; 23,324 in 1857, and 27,110 in 1856—showing an excess of importations from nearly every quarter, and greatly so in the aggregate. The exports from California other than treasure during the past year show an increase over 1858 of $750,000; the aggregate of 1859 is $5,533,411. The quicksilver exports during the same period have fallen off $750,000 on account of the closing, during the legal proceedings, of the new Almeda Mine. This makes the balance of the merchandise exports that much greater in 1859.

The annual reviews of the State's progress are prepared for publication. During 1859 there arrived in San Francisco, by steamers and sailing vessels, 38,165 passengers, and 24,781 departed, showing a gain of passengers by immigration seaward of 13,402. About 30,000 people are believed to have crossed the Plains to California, which, together with the natural increase, is estimated to have made a total gain of population within the year exceeding 50,000 souls.

The amount of gold exported in 1859 was $47,460,462, against $47,548,025 in 1858.

The mining reviews show the mines during the past year to have been extraordinarily successful in the production of gold. No very great extension in this branch of industry took place within California, and no exciting discoveries were made, although many paying mining fields were opened for the first time. The business seems to have become settled, and the annual labor and gold product is not likely to vary materially for many years, although the field for increased profitable labor is believed to be very extensive. The most encouraging feature is the steady increasing area of the mining region discovered on the Pacific coast, such as the discoveries of what are believed to be valuable gold mines north and west of the Columbia River in Oregon and Washington Territories, the new gold and silver mines in Nevada Territory, with indications of an extensive mining region extending along the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada Mountains, parallel to the gold mines of California on the western slope of the same range of mountains.

The products of the State in which there have been the greatest increase, are Wheat, Wool, and fruit, the quantity of each having nearly or more than doubled within the year.

There has also been a great increase in the quantity of timber and ship timber exported from California and the Puget Sound region.

The value of real estate sold in San Francisco within the year, as shown, the deeds recorded was $6 963,124, against $3,828,146 in 1858. Over $2 000 000 were invested in building improvements, being a large excess over former years.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The only article at present moving in trade is domestic Liquors. Since the last report,

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

SHIPPING TRADE TO CALIFORNIA.—There are at present only three ships on the berth in this port for San Francisco, which is the smallest number that has been advertised for the Golden State during the last ten years. This falling off in the demand for ships is due in part to the increase of facilities for the transportation of the valuable and lighter descriptions of freight by the way of Panama, but mainly to the overstocked condition of the California market, in all descriptions of Eastern manufactures. A large portion of mere random shipments to California, heretofore made with the hope of "hitting a good market," is given up, and the present business is of a legitimate kind, intended to supply accruing wants among the established mercantile houses. The clipper-ship *Carrier Dove*, of W. T. COLEMAN & Co.'s line, has been receiving cargo for about one week, and is already about two-thirds full. She is a Boston-built ship, of good reputation, and has made several rapid and successful passages to and from the Pacific. Capt. MONTELL has been in command for nearly three years. She is to sail about the 28th inst. The *Mary L. Sutton*, of SUTTON & Co.'s dispatch line, is also on the berth, advertised to sail about the same time. The only other ship is the *Polynesian*, advertised by R. M. COOLEY, to sail to-day.

FIREMEN'S FUND BALL.—The thirty-first annual ball for the benefit of the Firemen's Fund took place last night at the Academy of Music. The tickets were limited to one thousand, but as each ticket admitted an indefinite number of ladies besides one gentleman, there must have been nearly three thousand in attendance. The entire parquette and stage were floored over, as is usual for entertainments of this character. Over the back part of the stage was emblazoned, in gas, the motto: "Fire Department Fund," above which was the American Eagle, surmounted by a crescent of seven stars. Beneath were the emblems of the firemen, artistically grouped, and together flashing forth a flood of dazzling light upon the gay assemblage. The view from the rear of the stage was exceedingly brilliant, the various tiers being festooned with flowers. Niagara Engine No. 4 and Hose-cart No. 11 graced the rear of the platform. NOLL'S band of eighty pieces occupied the dress-circle, one-half of which did duty as a military, and the other half as a quartette band. The dancing commenced at half-past 9 o'clock, and continued into the small hours of the morning. The amount realized for the benefit of the fund, deducting expenses, will probably be about twenty-five hundred dollars.

PARK BENJAMIN ON MATRIMONY.—Mr. PARK BENJAMIN delivered a lecture, last evening, on "Matrimony," in the First Baptist Church, corner of Broome and Elizabeth streets. He considered matrimony, whether regarded as a civil or religious institution, as the best condition of life. Its chief requisite he held to be love, for as life was nothing without love, so matrimony was a sorry failure without the presence of the same quality. Its chief benefit was that it taught man to value virtue as he never would by himself; not virtue in a restricted sense but as including all that was pure and noble in our nature. His advice to young men in choosing a wife was, negatively, not to marry a sentimental young lady, nor a *spirituelle*, nor a strong-minded woman; positively, the requisites for a good wife should be amiability, good principles, good sense, good breeding and good education. To avoid the charge of partiality, he gave the young ladies a few practical recommendations in choosing a husband, which were similar to those vouchsafed to the sterner sex. The lecture concluded with a eulogy upon married life and the numberless blessings attendant upon it. The humorous treat was heartily appreciated by the audience.

YOUNG MEN'S DEMOCRATIC UNION CLUB.—The above Club gave their Eighth Annual Ball last evening at the City Assembly Rooms. At an early hour in the evening the spacious dancing-hall was filled with a select audience, including a goodly portion of the fair sex. An excellent band was in attendance, and the guests enjoyed the terpsichorean exercises to their utmost content. The arrangements were all of a first-class character. The Committees, in good keeping with their duties, and the floor, under the management of Messrs. KELLY & SNELL, was ably managed. Altogether the affair passed off with considerable *éclat*, and the Company separated at an early hour, after an amusing entertainment.

A. P. A. CONVENTION.—The American Protestant Association met in Convention last evening, at No. 179 Wooster-street, to make arrangements for a grand parade on Washington's Birthday. Full particulars will be published at an early day.

FOREIGN TRAVEL.—Mr. SIDDONS lectures this evening at Clinton Hall, on the pleasures and profits of foreign travel, giving the results of his experience as to the best way of accomplishing the tour of the Old World.

TAX RECEIPTS.—The tax receipts of last week amounted to $25,742 73. $19,513 56 were on account of last year; $5,795 37 of present tax arrears, and the interest from 1854, and $434 80 of Croton water rental arrears of 1858.

Coroners' Inquests.

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS.

On the 6th inst., JAMES FRAZIER, a porter, employed in the store No. 178 Greenwich-street, while attempting to open a window in the second-story of the building, fell backwards through the hatchway, a distance of thirty feet, to the floor beneath, sustaining injuries which yesterday resulted in his death. An inquest was held by Coroner JACKMAN. Deceased was thirty-five years of age.... The same Coroner held an inquest on the body of ANN CLINTON, a girl, twenty-one years of age, residing at No. 43 Laurens-street, who died in consequence of injuries received by setting fire to her dress by bringing it in contact with the stove on Sunday evening.... JAMES FIELDS, a rigger, who was at work on a vessel lying in the balance dock, at the foot of Rutgers street, fell from aloft to the deck and was instantly killed. Information of the occurrence was left at the Coroner's office.

Police Reports.

AN UNDESIRABLE IMPORTATION.

The Inspector of the London Police, a few weeks since, communicated to General-Superintendent PILLSBURY the fact that one HENRY CLARK, a notorious English thief, having stolen $5,000 from one of the London Banking Houses, had left for this country. A full description of the rogue was forwarded that he might be apprehended. On Saturday afternoon Detectives ELDER and McCOAD arrested CLARK in Wall street, but the authorities did not think that the case was covered by the provisions of the Extradition treaty, and the prisoner would probably have been discharged had not Mr. Edward Rorke, a clerk at No. 31 Catherine-street, appeared and made a charge against him. Mr. Rorke alleges that on the 16th instant he went to the Tradesmen's Bank to make a deposit, and that while counting his funds his attention was for a moment distracted. On turning to his bank-book again, he observed that the prisoner was leaning upon it. Soon he discovered that $62 of the amount it had contained was missing; but, although he suspected that Clark had stolen the money, he escaped before a policeman could be obtained to arrest him. Upon an affidavit to this effect the prisoner was committed for examination by Justice OSBORN. For the past three weeks he has been on a drunken bout, and the symptoms of *delirium tremens* are apparent.

AN INVESTIGATING STUDENT.

Lewis A. Martin, a jeweler and watchmaker at No. 76 Nassau-street, temporarily closed his office yesterday, and was surprised on returning to find John J. Hassler, a young law student, in possession. In explanation, Hassler stated that having observed the door open, he had entered with the expectation of seeing the proprietor. As he was discovered while busily employed in examining the contents of several jewelry boxes, and as a watch and chain, valued at $80, were missed, his story was not credited. Justice OSBORNE subsequently committed the young man, in default of $1,000 bail, to answer a charge of burglary.

DESTROYING THE EVIDENCE.

Philip Varnicker was arrested on Sunday, by Officer Mead, of the Tenth Precinct, for an alleged attempt to swindle Mr. Charles Bartel, of No. 10 Doyer-street, with a counterfeit bill, purporting to be a $5 issue of the Merchants' Bank of Syracuse. Varnicker sought to destroy the evidence against him by swallowing the bill, but was prevented. Justice BRENNAN committed him for examination.

THEFT OF WEARING APPAREL.

Catharine Burns, a young woman who was employed as a domestic in the family of Mrs. Alicia Van Burt, No. 216 Sixth-avenue, was committed to prison yesterday, by Justice QUACKENBUSH, on a complaint of having stolen from her mistress wearing apparel valued at $65. The property had been pawned for $10 at Levi's establishment in the Sixth-avenue, where it was all recovered.

Later from Venezuela.

THE REBELS ATTACKED BY THE GOVERNMENT FORCES.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Press.

PUERTO CABELLO, Tuesday, Jan. 10, 1860.

On the 30th ultimo, the gang of negroes headed by the black General, GUERARA, stationed in Meron, a village about five leagues from this port, and who has kept this population in continual alarm, was attacked by the Constitutional troops by land and sea. The black general, having had six months to fortify himself in, erected strong barricades, and the Government troops were beaten off. On the 31st they again attacked him, with the same unfortunate result. On the first of January, some fresh forces having arrived from Valencia, they again returned and took the village; but unluckily, Gen. GUERARA and his gang all escaped without the loss of a man, making towards Agua Negra, further down the coast. A more favorable result would have been obtained if Commandant YSAGUIRRA, who had orders from the Government to attack GUERARA in the rear, on the 30th ult., had arrived on that day instead of the 29th, when the enemy, only having to attend to him, beat him back by throwing out ambuscades for two leagues, by which the advancing troops were shot down from before and behind, without having even the satisfaction of seeing one of their enemies. The Commandant, ANSELMO OLIVO, GUERARA'S mortal enemy, (a younger brother having been murdered by that gang,) is pursuing him and his followers. This is a most determined man, and will do everything to lay hands on GUERARA. He has taken from a rancho in the mountains GUERARA'S correspondence, which compromised several parties here. It is impossible to say when this country will be at peace. No sooner is one fact on put down than another arises, burning, plundering and murdering like Sepoys.

The Collision on the Hudson River Railroad.

CORONER'S INQUEST AT YONKERS—TESTIMONY CONFLICTING.

The Coroner's Inquest in the case of Mrs. THOS. W. FIELD, who was killed by the collision on the Hudson River Railroad on Wednesday last, was commenced in the Town Hall, at Yonkers, yesterday, at 2 o'clock P. M., before Coroner WM. H. LAWRENCE and the following jury:

S. D. ROCKWELL, *foreman*—Bank clerk.
Bailey Hobbs, *merchant tailor.*
Anson B. Hoyt, *merchant.*
M. N. Wisewell, *Principal of Academy.*
Mathew A. Bolmer, *gentlemen.*
Isaiah Anderson, *harness maker.*

The examination of the witnesses was conducted by WM. H. PEMBERTON, Esq., Prosecuting Attorney for Westchester County. A large audience was in attendance. The following is the substance of the

TESTIMONY:

Geo. Simpson, sworn—was conductor of the Albany Express train at the time of the collision; have been conductor on the Hudson River Railroad for eight years; left Albany the day of the accident at forty minutes past ten o'clock A. M.; left Sing Sing at forty minutes past three o'clock P. M.—twenty-nine minutes behind time, having been detained by a difficulty with the engine; the collision took place about 3½ miles below Sing Sing, and 1½ miles below the Scarborough station; my train was standing still on the track at the time, having stopped for the reason above given; as soon as the train stopped I told Mr. Ollendorf, the head brakeman, to tell Hartley, the brakeman of the rear car, to run back with his flag to the curve; I also went myself to the rear car, and hallooed to him to go on to the curve; I then returned to the front cars to settle with a man for nine fares from Sing Sing to New York; after doing this, and attending to some other little matters relative to tickets, I got off the train, and seeing that Hartley had not gone back to the curve, I ran after him, and waved my hand to him to go on; when I had got about 75 yards from my train, Hartley being about the same distance ahead of me, the Sing Sing train came round the curve; my train was from 900 to 1,000 feet below the curve; the Sing Sing train came on at a very rapid speed, and ran into our train with terrible force. There were two baggage-cars and five passenger cars on our train; the rear car was entirely demolished, and the bumpers on nearly all of the cars broken; signals are stationed at all points of the road where there is liable to be danger; there is a signalman a quarter of a mile south of the place of the accident, and another at about one mile north, at Scarborough Station; there were about two hundred passengers on my train after we left Sing Sing; the usual speed of the Express train is from thirty to forty miles an hour; should think that about five minutes elapsed after we stopped before the collision took place; the flagman had time to go half a mile after I directed him to run back; the words I used, when giving him the first directions were, "Hurry up your cakes," can't tell how long after I gave him these directions before I ran after him.

Q.—Was it possible to stop the Sing Sing train in time to avoid a collision with your train? A.—Well I think they could have stopped in time, not to have done us so much damage; they had patent brakes and a light train; I had on my train a baggageman, three brakemen, the engineer and fireman.

Q.—Please explain as near as you can the cause of this collision? A.—The cause of it was, the flagman not going far enough back, and the Sing Sing train running at a more rapid rate than it ought to have done; I also think that the Sing Sing train might have been slackened more than it was; there was a double track at the place of the collision.

To a Juror—The Sing Sing train left Sing Sing ten minutes after our train; I was aware that the Sing Sing train must be very near me; the brakeman had abundance of time to reach the curve before the Sing Sing train came in sight.

To another Juror—It is the business of the conductor to see that the signal-man goes back; after leaving Sing Sing we proceeded at a slower speed than usual for fear of breaking the joint of the steam-pipe.

Joseph M. Leaper, sworn—Reside at Newburgh; am a lawyer by profession; was passenger on the express train when the accident occurred; got aboard at Fishkill; we were detained twice prior to the accident, as I was told, on account of a defect in the engine; I rode in the rear car, but was standing outside at the time of the collision, about thirty feet from the train; the Sing Sing train approached our train at a very rapid rate; the first passenger I saw after the accident was a Mr. Eldridge, of New-York; I saw him lying on the track; supposed him to be dead; assisted in removing him, and he soon after revived; saw several other injured passengers, whose names I did not learn; should think there were from ten to fifteen persons in the rear car at the time of the accident; I got out of the car to ascertain what the matter was; when I got out I saw the flagman, who was then about 15 feet from the train; when he had got about 25 or 30 feet, the conductor came out and told him to go on to the curve; at the time this order was given he was standing still; should think it was about five minutes after we stopped before the Sing Sing train came in sight; a short time after we stopped, I took out my watch and remarked that the Sing Sing train would be coming soon; at that time the flagman had not gone more than thirty feet from the train; I put my ear to the track, and could distinctly hear the approaching train; I immediately ran to the flagman and told him to go on or I would take the flag myself; he did not get over two hundred feet before the train appeared in sight; I have no doubt that the flagman had time to go to the curve twice after our train stopped before the Sing Sing train arrived; before I got out of the car I heard the conductor tell the flagman to go back to the curve; he passed through the rear car with his flag before I got out, but did not go more than twenty feet from the car before he stopped; some one, I don't know who, remarked that the Sing Sing train was following us, when the flagman said "it is a one horse train and can be easily stopped;" this was all the warning that was given, so far as I heard, of an approaching train; I do not think there was time enough for the Sing Sing train to be brought to a full stop, after it came in sight of our train; I could not say whether the engine of the Sing Sing train was reversed or not—there was very little slackening of the speed; at the time the engine first appeared around the curve there was a shrill whistle and a dense black smoke from the approaching locomotive.

Henry Jeron, sworn—Am engineer on the Hudson River Railroad; was engineer of the Sing Sing train at the time of the collision; left Sing Sing at three o'clock and fifty-one minutes; we had on our train one passenger car, one baggage car and one brakeman; I jumped off the engine when about two cars' length from the train we ran into; saw no signal until after I came round the curve; I then saw the flagman, who was about two hundred feet from the Express train; I immediately reversed the engine, applied the patent brakes, told the fireman jump out and then jumped from the engine; I came round the curve at a speed of twenty-five miles per hour; don't know whether the brakeman of our train jumped off or not; we were going at the rate of fifteen miles per hour when the collision took place; it would have required a distance of one thousand or twelve hundred feet to stop a train like ours, and running at the rate we were; I had not time to stop our train after seeing the flagman, before the collision took place; the flagman ought to have been on the point of the curve; I would then have seen him a distance of a mile back; our train did not stop after leaving Sing Sing previous to the collision; after the collision I looked at my engine and found it reversed, with the steam acting back; have been employed on the Hudson River Road seven years; we use the Creamer brakes; have used them since 1st July last; don't think I could bring a train of two cars at a dead stand in going a distance of twelve hundred feet, when the train was running at a speed of twenty-five miles per hour.

Q.—Don't your Company advertise to do it in three hundred feet? A.—I don't know; I knew of the disabled condition of the Express train before leaving Sing Sing; I received no directions from any one to proceed cautiously.

Henry F. C. G. Milliken, sworn—Am engineer on the Hudson River Railroad; have been on the road eight years; was engineer of the Albany Express train at the time of the accident; I was detained on that trip, owing to a breaking of the steam joint that connects the boiler with the cylinder; I had stopped twice to repair the engine previous to the stoppage when the accident occured; all the stoppages occurred in a distance of about 22 miles; the engine came from Lowell, Mass.; was made for a wood-engine, and altered so as to burn coal about two weeks previous to the accident; the engine had been running to my knowledge about six years; how much longer I don't know; with good usage an engine can be run twelve or fifteen years; the collision occurred at from three to five minutes after we stopped; in my opinion, a train of five cars, going at the rate of 30 miles an hour, could be stopped in running a distance of forty rods; I think that a train like the Sing Sing train which ran into us, provided every man was at his post, and expecting a collision, could be stopped in running the same distance; we use the Creamer brake on our train; have used it about one year; it is used in case of emergency and danger; the hand-brakes are also used the same as they were before the introduction of the Creamer-brake; when an engine is reversed, black smoke will issue from the stack, but as the same thing occurs at other times, this fact is not an indication that the engine has been reversed.

James M. Horton, sworn.—Reside at No. 19 Jay street, New-York; am engaged in the milk business; was a passenger on the train when the accident occurred; got aboard at Rhinebeck, and rode in last car; was in the car at the time of the accident; all I know about the accident is that I found myself lying on the ice in the river; did not know until afterwards what was the nature of the accident; I had no warning of an accident, and saw nothing indicating it; I was sitting on the second seat in front of Mrs. Field; there were about 20 passengers in the car at the time; I saw Mrs. Field after the accident; she was lying on the top of the engine, over the smoke pipe; she was conscious when taken out, and said she should not live; she was taken in the baggage-car to Yonkers, and carried to the Getty House, where she died about three hours after; I was coversing with Mrs. Field when the accident occurred; the only injury I received was a bruise on my head and a sprained ankle.

Rev. Wm. S. Mikels, sworn.—Reside at No. 174 West 17th-street, New-York; am Pastor of the Sixteenth-st. Baptist Church; was passenger in the third car from the rear, of the express train, at the time of the accident; when the collision occurred I was standing outside a few feet from the train; I saw the Sing Sing train as soon as the engine turned the curve; the whistle was blown as soon as the engine came round the curve, and I thought I could perceive a slight slacking of the speed, but not much: the flagman at that time was about half-way between the Express train and the curve; I think he was standing still when the Sing Sing train came round the curve; should not think it was over a minute after the engine rounded the curve before the collision took place; I got out of the car because I feared a collision: had no warning of it from the officers of the train, but knew the Sing Sing train was following us; think we had been standing still ten minutes before the collision occurred; the flagman had plenty of time to reach the curve before the Sing Sing train appeared in sight.

Michael Egan, sworn: Am baggage master on the Hudson River Railroad; acted as conductor on the Sing Sing train on the day of the accident; the regular conductor, Mr. Hudson, was sick; I commenced serving as conductor two days before the accident: had frequently acted as conductor before; we left Sing Sing at 3:51 P. M.; had eleven passengers on board; ran rather slower than usual; a white flag was displayed at Scarborough Station (about 1¼ miles north of the curve;) saw no red flag until after passing the curve; should think we were about 700 feet from the express train when we first saw the signal; saw the brakeman apply the hand brake and also saw that the patent brake was on; there was only one brakeman on our train; should not think that more than half a minute elapsed after we turned the curve before the collision took place: received no intimation at Sing Sing from any person belonging to the express train that their engine was disabled, nor did I hear any directions to proceed cautiously; I was standing in the aisle leading to the baggage-car at the time of the collision; no passenger was injured on the Sing Sing train; could not say whether the engine of our train was reversed or not.

William Campbell sworn.—The testimony of this witness was substantially the same as that of the preceding passenger.

Rev. V. M. Hulbert, sworn: Am Pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church, Yonkers; was passenger on the Sing Sing train at the time of the collision; the train left Sing Sing at about 3:50 P. M.; we ran at the usual speed; I saw the express train before the collision, having had my attention arrested by some persons jumping from the train in which I was; in an instant after, the collision occurred; I did not notice any slackening of the speed of our train, nor did I feel any movement like that usually experienced when the brakes are applied to the wheels; we ran into the Express train apparently at full speed; I saw many of the injured passengers, among them Mrs. Field, whom I assisted in taking care of until we arrived at Yonkers; she was perfectly conscious, and did not appear, while I saw her, to suffer great pain.

J. Foster Jenkins, M. D., sworn—Am a physician, residing at Yonkers; was passenger on board the Sing Sing train; noticed nothing unusual until my attention was arrested in the same manner as the preceding witness, with whom I was conversing at the time; should think the collision occurred within seven minutes after leaving Sing Sing; I was with Mrs. Field from the time she was taken out of the wreck until she died; there was a compound fracture of both bones of the left leg, and a lacerated wound on the internal and upper aspect of the thigh; there were also bruises about the head, and on the left arm, but not as I considered, dangerous; I suppose the cause of her death to have been primarily the nervous shock to her system, with its consequent depression; and secondarily, loss of blood; there was no evidence of internal injury sufficient to cause death; little was done for her beyond administering stimulants; all was done that I deemed proper, except that she should have been placed in a position to have received more speedy attention; I advised her being left at Tarrytown, the first stopping place, but it was thought best by those who had her in charge that she should proceed to New-York, so as to be among her friends. She was finally taken off at Yonkers, and died about 7 o'clock in the evening.

Robert Hartley sworn—Was brakeman of the rear car of the express train on the day of the accident; when the collision took place I was up the road with a flag; think the express train was standing about five minutes when the collision occurred; I started with the flag about three minutes after we stopped; John Ollendorf, the head brakeman, gave me orders first; he came to the rear car and said, "You'd better run back with that flag;" I started off, and went, I should think, about 200 yards, or two-thirds of the way to the curve; when I had got so far, I saw the Sing Sing train coming, they were coming at what I thought was a pretty good rate; when the engineer saw me he blowed his whistle; couldn't say whether he reversed the engine or applied the brakes; I kept waving the flag until after the train passed me; I then turned round and saw the collision; don't think the train slackened up much before they reached the express train; the regulations of the road are for the brakeman, in such cases, to get down his flag and go back; I took down my flag as soon as usual; I did not see the conductor, Mr. Simpson, until I had got some distance up the road; I then saw him running up the track after me hollaing as loud as he could; I supposed he hailed to have me go on; I was running at the time, and continued to run; should think it was about two hundred and fifty yards from the place of the collision to the curve; the head brakeman did not tell me that the conductor sent him to me, but I supposed he had; have been a brakeman four years; I went back with the flag at a dog trot; I might, I suppose, have gone faster; I might have gone to the curve.

To a Juror—No person came to me and told me if I didn't go faster, he would take the flag himself; I never said to any one that the Sing Sing train was a "one-horse train," and could stop easy enough; I never made use of any such language; no gentleman spoke to me after I left the car; I did not stop while going towards the curve.

The inquest was here adjourned to Thursday next at 1 o'clock P. M.

Card.

Our attention has been called to an article in the New-York *Daily Tribune*, of this morning, which contains an extract from the *Daily Southern Confederacy*, published at Atlanta, Ga., in which our name appears in a list of firms which the Editor designates as Abolitionists and incendiaries.

We hereby state that the above is a gross libel upon our firm, and that there is not the shadow of a foundation for the charge.

We have no sympathy with any of the forms of fanaticism mentioned.

Our interests have been for more than half a century closely attached to the South, and our firm has uniformly been thoroughly conservative in all its views. J. R. JAFFRAY & SONS,

JAN. 23, 1860. No. 350 Broadway.

An Important Letter from the owner of an extensive farm in Westchester County, relative to Allcock's Plasters:

SHRUB OAK, YORKTOWN, N. Y., Jan. 19, 1860.

T. ALLCOCK & Co.—*Gentlemen*: I have been troubled with a lame back over ten years so as to be entirely helpless and unable to do any kind of farm work. In June last I procured one of Allcock's Porous Plasters, and wore it three weeks, when I found my back entirely cured, and was able to mow and cradle as well as ever I could in my best days. These Plasters should be in every house. I never believed that any external remedy could be so powerful and so good as these Plasters. Their effect on me seems miraculous, and I thank God that I used them. They have entirely restored my health and vigor. STEPHEN PUGSLEY.

Sold at No. 294 Canal-st., No. 4 Union-square, New-York, and by all druggists. Twenty-five cents each.

Important to Tailors and Others.
The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company have just introduced a new and superior Shuttle Machine, large size, high speed, with latest improvements. Price $50. For sale at NO. 495 BROADWAY, New-York. NO. 182 FULTON-ST., Brooklyn.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
No. 2 sewing machines.....$100
No 1 sewing machines.....90
The family sewing machine, A.....75
The family sewing machine.....50
Hemming gauges.....4
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y., No. 150 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Keep Warm and Dry.
BOOTS AND SHOES,
WATER-PROOF BOOTS,
LEGGINGS FOR TRAVELING AND RIDING,
BUCKSKIN OVERSHOES,
And everything desirable for Winter Wear, for LADIES, GENTS and BOYS, at BROOKS', No. 575 Broadway, and No. 150 Fulton-st.

Barry's Tricopherous is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE. Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO. P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply His Radical-cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture at No. 2 Vesey-st. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every description for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Cheap Imported Shoes at M. L. Hill's, No. 571 Broadway. Just received from Paris a lot of Shoes bought at auction, which can be sold one-third less than heretofore. Slippers, $1 to $1 75, with buckles; also, Louis XV style of heels, $2 25. Cork sole boots, all kid, $5.

The "Riggs Truss" is not only water-proof, cleanly and durable, but has the still greater advantages of saving the cord from injury, as well as of contracting instead of enlarging the openings. No. 448 Broome st., New-York.

Choice of Pursuits is the Subject of Prof. FOWLER'S Lecture, at 8 o'clock TO NIGHT, in Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway. Private descriptions of character, with written Charts, given at No. 308 Broadway, daily.

Spring Beds.—$5 to $6 for the best Spring Bed in existence, (Howe's patent,) at No. 378 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING COMPANY, for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

MARRIED.

LOGAN—TAGGARD.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 23, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Father McClellan, Mr. SAMUEL B. LOGAN to Miss ABAGAIL A. TAGGARD, both of this City.

DIED.

AYERS.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 22, after a lingering illness, ISAAC W. AYERS, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, No. 249 West 29th-st., on Tuesday, Jan. 24, at 4 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Rosewood Cemetery, Manhasset, L. I., for interment.

EATON.—In this City, on Saturday noon, Jan. 21, suddenly, AUGUSTINE EATON, of this City, aged 57 years and 8 months.

His friends are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his family, No. 199 West 18th st., on Tuesday, the 24th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

KANE.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Jan. 21, ELISA C., widow of the late Oliver G. Kane.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from Grace Church, on Tuesday, the 24th inst., at 9½ o'clock, A. M.

DOB.—In this City, on Saturday, Jan. 21, after a lingering illness, SARAH DOB, relict of Tobias Dob, in the 86th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, the 24th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 152 Thompson-st.

COOPER.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 22, EDWARD T., son of Thomas E. and Isabella S. Cooper, aged 1 year, 3 months and 9 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 459 3d-av., on Tuesday, the 24th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

WESTERVELT.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 23, of consumption, after a long and severe illness, JOHN A. WESTERVELT, only son of Abraham J. and Sarah Westervelt, in the 24th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family, and members of the Berean Baptist Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the house of his mother, No. 125 Christopher-st., on Wednesday, Jan. 25, at 10 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to the English Neighborhood, N. J., for interment.

MCGOWAN.—In this City, on Monday, Jan. 23, MARY REGINA, daughter of James A. and Cornelia E. McGowan, aged 1 year, 3 months and 26 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at No. 118 White st. Her remains will be taken to Greenwich, Conn., on Wednesday, at 8 A. M., for interment.

FURMAN.—In this City, on Sunday, Jan. 22, JOB FURMAN, aged 85 years.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday, the 24th inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 26 Eldridge-st.

TOWNSEND.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, Jan. 21, SARAH, daughter of Palmer Townsend.

Funeral from her father's residence in President-st., near Clinton, on Tuesday, the 24th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

THORP.—In Brooklyn, after a short illness, GEORGE S. THORP, aged 29 years.

His funeral will take place on Tuesday, Jan. 24, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father, T. S. Thorp, Washington av., near Green. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

EWING.—At Greenpoint, on Sunday evening, Jan. 22, of dropsy on the brain, JOSEPHINE HEMDLEN, daughter of George W. and Henrietta P. Ewing, aged 3 years and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the corner of 1st and Colyer sts., Greenpoint, on Tuesday, Jan. 24, at 3 o'clock.

WATERS.—At Greenpoint, L. I., on Saturday, Jan. 21, after a lingering illness, JOSEPH WATERS, in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, India-st., Greenpoint, L. I.

PUTNAM.—At Hanover, N. H., on Thursday, Jan. 19, of consumption, at the residence of his brother, Prof. Putnam, Rev. CHARLES S. PUTNAM, late Rector of the Church of the Redeemer, Brooklyn, N. Y., age 42.

ROBERTSON.—In Magnolia, East Florida, on Friday, Jan. 13, MARY HILDEBRETH, wife of Rev. W. H. C. Robertson.

The remains have been taken to Hartford, Conn., for interment.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES, WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers, of the DELAWARE, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES, AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.

Extra Class, No. 37, Jan. 23, 1860.

44, 28, 31, 58, 45, 40, 73, 61, 75, 5, 69, 19.

Class No. 38, Jan. 23, 1860.

53, 13, 74, 54, 69, 42, 44, 66, 22, 34, 49, 3, 14, 58.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., Jan. 23, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JAS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

THE INDEPENDENT.

WILLIAM ALLEN BUTLER, ESQ., AUTHOR OF NOTHING TO WEAR, Has written a characteristic article for this week' paper, (out on THURSDAY MORNING,) entitled WHERE SHALL WE GO NEXT SUMMER? Introduces his particular friend, MOSS BUNKER, Esq., WHO GOES TO NEWPORT. Also, MISS MATILDA BUNKER, AND THE BUNKER FAMILY, FROM FIFTH-AVENUE. Also, MR. FUNGUS. THE FUNGUS FAMILY, Called together to decide the question, "Where shall we go next Summer?" BREAKFAST, DINNER AND SUPPER discussion of the subject. The author says:

"It was before the house all the time. It was the previous question and the subsequent question, but it never cut off debate. If it was laid on the table at breakfast, it was sure to be called up at dinner. It was at the bottom of everything and on the top of everything; it was poured out with the tea and handed round with the coffee; it ticked in the clocks, it ran out of the water-pipes, it opened and shut with the doors, it stared from the walls, it pervaded the atmosphere. It could not be postponed or compromised. There was no such thing as getting rid of it. It was renewed often enough, but, like a promissory note, at every renewal it was harder to meet."

VOTED UNANIMOUSLY Not to go to STATEN ISLAND, nor to THE JERSEYS, nor to "Dear, delightful, Clasic Lenox," nor to FIRE ISLAND, nor to CONEY ISLAND, nor to "any other Island." MISS ARABELLA FUNGUS gives her opinion. The air of Lenox pronounced TONIC AND PLATONIC. FUNGUS AT WASHINGTON'S HEAD-QUARTERS. Lies down on the floor and takes a FRONT VIEW. Gets a fair sight of the GABLE END OF THE BARN. MRS. FUNGUS AT SARATOGA. ARABELLA AT LENOX With a Divinity student. "Other girls and the boys at regattas, fancy balls and yacht races." CLOSING MORAL.

More than TWO THOUSAND SUBSCRIBERS, Exclusive of renewals, have been received since 1st of January.

TERMS—$2 in advance by mail, or $2 50 by Carrier. Address JOSEPH H. RICHARDS, PUBLISHER, No. 5 BEEKMAN-ST., NEW-YORK

STEINWAY & SONS' PATENT OVER-STRING GRAND PIANOS.

We hereby inform the public that we have secured our newly-invented Over-string Grand Piano by Letters Patent, dated Dec. 20, 1859.

Having ascertained that several piano manufacturers have lately commenced making OVERSTRUNG GRANDS, we hereby notify them to desist, as we shall prosecute any infringement on our patent to the full extent of the law. STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., New-York.

FIRE-PROOF SAFES. STEARNS & MARVIN'S WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.

Seventeen and a half years in use. Of Twelve Thousand sold, 200 have been tested in accidental fires. We invite purchasers to call and examine the certificates of some of the most respectable firms in the country.

A large assortment for sale at the depôt, No. 40 MURRAY-ST. NEW-YORK.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, For sale by G. C. ALLEN, Importer and Manufacturer, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., Formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

RUSHTON'S COD LIVER OIL FOR CONSUMPTION.

USEFUL IN EVERY FAMILY.—PAINT, GREASE SPOTS, &c., removed instantly. Gloves silks, ribbons, &c., cleaned equal to new, without injury to the most delicate color or fabric, by HEGEMAN & CO.'S CONCENTRATED BENZINE. Only 25 cents per bottle.

CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, &c.—Certain cure and preventive. HEGEMAN & CO.'S CAMPHOR ICE WITH GLYCERINE, if used as directed, will keep the skin soft in the coldest weather. Only 25 cents. HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 161, 339, 511 and 766 Broadway.

Sent by mail for 30 cents.

MONEY LOST—ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Jan. 21, in going from the *Times* Office to Wall-st., through Beekman and William sts., the entire week's wages of a poor man, amounting to $7, in the Commercial Bank of Troy bills. The finder will receive the heartfelt thanks of the poor loser by leaving it with the clerk at the *Times* Office.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIG AND TOUPEE FACTORY removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Private hair-dyeing rooms.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR-DYEING ESTABLISHMENT removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Private entrance for ladies.

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OF CURRENT EVENTS,
SEE THE

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A MOST WILLING AND OBLIGING young woman, a situation as a good cook, baker, &c.; and a splendid washer and ironer. A young woman wants a situation as chambermaid and waiting, seamstress and nurse, or laundress. Both would do general housework separately. Good reference. No objection to country. Can be seen at No. 72 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Englishwoman, a situation as first-class seamstress; is able to cut and fit ladies' dresses perfectly, and is fully competent to cut and make children's dresses; is a splendid seamstress, as best of City reference can show; no objections to the country. Call at No. 72 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, for two days.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as cook; will assist in the washing and ironing; understands all kinds of meats, soups, game, gravies, pastries, &c.; can also get up linens in excellent style; will go to the country. Inquire at No. 234 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED Protestant woman, a situation as plain cook, or would do housework in a small private family; she is a first-rate washer and ironer, and has no connection in this country, and prefers a steady home: she is tidy and neat in her kitchen. Call at No. 226 Mulberry-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; can cook meats of all kinds, pastry and all kinds of soups; is an excellent baker; no objections to a short distance in the country; best of reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 188 West 14th-st., corner of 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN WITH A SIX years' recommendation from her last place, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 29 Amity-st., third floor, front room, Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as competent seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; would have no objection to assist with light chamberwork, or otherwise make herself useful; no objection to the country. Call on, or address SEAMSTRESS, No. 168 3d av., third floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN A SITUAtion as seamstress; can cut and fit childrens' clothing and can do all kind of family sewing; has no objection to assist with children; the best City reference given. Call at No. 97 Greenwich-av., near Bank-st.: can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as nurse and seamstress; is capable of taking full charge of a child, or light chamberwork and sewing; has the best of City references; can be seen for three days at No. 98 Greene-st., between Prince and Spring sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook; understands French and American cooking, jellies, and all kinds of pastry; good bread and cake baker; best of City reference. Apply at No. 117 East 28th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., second floor, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, and pastry baker; understands making butter; has no objections to go a short distance in the country; has good reference. Call for two days at No. 22 James-st., corner of the New-Bowery, third floor, front room.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN, A situation as seamstress, and to take care of grown children, or would do light chamberwork and sew. Can give the best of City references for character and capability. Can be seen at No. 137 West 27th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESpectable, steady and reliable servant; is a good cook and a superior washer and ironer; thoroughly experienced in pastrywork and in economical, hard working girl. Best of references given. Call at No. 53 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE OR TO do chamberwork and plain sewing, or chamberwork and to assist in taking care of children. Call at No. 173 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs., second floor, back room. Has City reference from last place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, A situation as nurse; she is thoroughly capable of taking care of children; can take charge of a baby from its birth; is well experienced, and can do good plain sewing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 193 9th-av., near 23d-st., on the first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING, washing and ironing, for a most respectable and experienced servant; is a hard-working, economical girl; thorough in her duties, trustworthy and reliable; would do general housework, or for a small family; can be highly recommended. Call at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to cook, wash and iron; she understands her business, and is a good baker. Can be seen for two days, at No. 279 8th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., top floor. Good reference given.

WANTED—SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chambermaid and assist with the washing and ironing, or as laundress in a private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 163 32d-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, GENTEEL girl, as waitress and parlor maid, or as regular waitress; takes charge of the silver and dining-room; or as family seamstress and nurse; wages $7; best of reference given. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook; understands all kinds of cooking and will assist in part of the washing; has lately arrived from Europe. Call at No. 260 31st-st., between 8th and 10th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE AND seamstress by an English Protestant young woman; is competent to take the entire charge of children; has no objections to any part of the country, and has excellent reference. Can be seen for three days at 124 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman; is a good cook, and excellent washer and ironer; best of reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 92 Concord-st., Brooklyn, in the basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing; can come well recommended from her last place in Brooklyn, No. 154 Court-st., corner West Baltic.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, WITH four years' reference from the situation she just left, a situation as nurse or chambermaid; can take charge of an infant from the mouth. Call, for two days, at No. 71 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as waitress; is perfectly capable of her business; has more than five years' reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 37 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY AN ENGLISH Protestant girl, as nurse, and to do plain sewing; can take charge of an infant from its birth; is willing to travel; can be well recommended from her last place; can be seen till engaged at No. 337 3d-av., corner 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-RATE cook by a Protestant young woman, in an excellent baker; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 10 Amity-place.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE CITY OR country as first-class cook, a cook and to wash and iron, as waiter and chambermaid and to do housework, by very competent girls. Call at E. CARROLL'S, No. 606th-av.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER, an American, work by the day, or at house; best of references given. Call, or address W. F., No. 66 Carmine-st., near Bedford, where she can be seen at any time.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD COOK and to wash and iron, in a private family, by a very experienced woman with good City reference; understands meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry, fish, bread, &c. Call at No. 118 Amity-st., during two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as cook; she understands her business perfectly, such as meats, game, soups and pastry; has the best of City reference. Call at 33 2d-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to cook wash and iron, or chamberwork and assist at the wash; good City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 543 3d-av., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl; is a competent seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses; best City reference. Apply at No. 36 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, to do chamberwork and as waitress in a small private family. No others need apply; good City reference. Apply at No. 26 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, in a private family, as cook, washer and ironer. City reference, if required. Call for two days, at No. 71 West 15th-st., rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG GIRL, to do chamberwork and take care of children, and to make herself generally useful; good City reference from her last place. Apply at 92 Concord-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as good cook, washer and ironer; is also a good bread baker; best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 23 State-st., South Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS, BY A young girl who understands her business from experience. First-class City references. Apply at No. 321 1st-av., between 19th and 20th sts., in the dry goods store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of cooking; best of references given from her last place. Apply at No. 162 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PLAIN COOK AND washer and ironer, by a middle-aged woman; City reference; five years in last situation. Apply at No. 422 Greenwich-st., top floor, back.

NOTICE.—A COMPETENT NURSE CAN BE HAD by applying to Mrs. M. E. PANTON, No. 186 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Excellent references given.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERvants—German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c.—call at the Institute and Home of Domestics, No. 133 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has a abundance of civil, capable help, to suit all, at moderate wages. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French, German and Italian languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.

Parties in search of Chamber Furniture that will stand the "test of time," may rely upon getting superior goods at moderate prices, both in Enameled and Solid Walnut Sets, &c. Also Palliasses and Mattresses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. PARKINSON'S, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1845.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED.—AN EXPERIENCED MAN WISHES A situation in a private family, as waiter, or would take a public situation. If offered; is a first-class waiter, carver and carver; can conduct large dinner parties, if required; has a perfect knowledge of his business, public or private, as his reference will certify. Address L. C., No. 863 Broadway, corner of 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a single Protestant Scotchman, of long experience in the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver, and would assist in the garden and make himself useful. No objections to any part of the country. Has good City reference. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER. BY a man of extensive experience; thoroughly and practically acquainted with his business; 15 years' of the best recommendations; understands laying out of new places, all agricultural work in general; has a wife and small family. Address a note to Box No. 183 *Times* Office, will be attended to this week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN 21 years of age as coachman or groom; has good reference from his last employer; will work in a garden and make himself generally useful around a gentleman's place; prefers the country. Address T. D., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN man to take charge of a farm, or work on shares, having a practical kpowledge of it; best of recommendations given as to capability, integrity and sobriety. A line addressed to C. M., Queens, Long Island, will be answered immediately.

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS WAITER WANTS A situation in a gentleman's family; can be highly recommended; he understands his business thoroughly; has lived in the first families here and in Philadelphia. Address No. 82 4th-av., in the confectionary, near 10th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY one who understands his business; is a sober man, a careful driver, understands the management of horses, and would make himself agreeable; would go a short distance to the country. Address T. C., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as light porter and clerk; is a good writer and quick with the pen; he will be found trustworthy and obliging. The best reference can be given. Address P. M., No. 255 East 14th-st., or Box No. 167 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as waiter in a private family; he understands his business perfectly, having long experience in that capacity; will be well recommended, and has City reference. Address, or call for a for a few days, at No. 874 Broadway.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY A man who thoroughly understands his business; greenhouse, grapery, fruit and vegetables; would take charge of a small farm. Best of reference from present employer. Address A. B., Box No. 200 *Times* office.

WANTED—BY A WAITERMAN, A SITUATION in a private family; an active, trustworthy and competent young man, who perfectly understands his business; good City reference. Address E. B., No. 4 Horatio-st., or Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a young man who understands the care of horses and carriages perfectly; has no objection to the country; has good reference as to capacity sobriety and honesty. Address C. B., Box No. 205 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN, AN ENGlishman, a situation as porter in a store, or to drive a wagon; or any respectable situation where he could make himself generally useful. Can be well recommended. Address J. P., Box No. 179 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as bar tender in a liquor store; a man who understands his business perfectly well, as he has served 6 years to the liquor business. Address J. N., Box No. 167 *Times* Office for two days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A young Scotchman, in a private family; lived with some of the best families in the City; the best of City reference given. Call on or address T. D., No. 68½ Carmine-st., near Bedford, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN AS plain gardener; understands the care of horses. Good recommendation from his last place. Address, for two days, M. GARDENER, Box No. 186 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN somewhat acquainted at the West, to travel for a mercantile house. Refers to President Metropolitan Bank. Address J. M. W., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman; has eight years' references from his last place in the City. A note addressed to J. A., Box No. 180 *Times* Office, will be attended to.

A BOOK-KEEPER.—A YOUNG MAN, WHO has had five years' experience in this City, and is fully competent, desires a situation; would make his employer's interest his own. Can give the best City reference. Address B., Box No. 103 *Times* Office, for one week.

TO LAWYERS.—A LAWYER, FROM THE country, of eight years' practical experience, desires a clerkship in a law office. Address Room No. 37 French's Hotel.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—TO SELL, "GREEN'S PATENT Metallic and India Rubber Slates"—Agents in both City and country. All purchasers not satisfied with the article can return the same and receive their money. Address J. H. GREEN, General Agent for Metallic India Rubber Slate Company, No. 45 Leonard-st., New-York.

WANTED—A CHAMBERMAID TO ASSIST WITH children and sew, must be a Protestant, and a laundress who is thoroughly competent. Both must be well recommended. Also, servants wanted in other capacities, such as cooks, waitresses, nurses, girls for general housework, &c. Apply at the Servant's Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

WANTED—AN INTELLIGENT, RESPECTABLE girl, to do the housework for a small family, (man, wife and one child;) one with a cheerful disposition as well as a readiness to make herself generally useful, would be preferred. Address S. M., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AS BOOK-KEEPER, in a respectable position. To one fully competent a permanent situation will be given; one conversant with money preferred. Address, with real name and references, stating age, experience and salary expected, P., Box No. 133 *Times* Office.

WANTED—AGENTS IN EVERY CITY AND town. An active person, with a capital of $25, can make $25 per week. J. E. COOLEY & Co., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, STEADY YOUNG MAN, who writes a good hand and is quick at figures, to assist in bookkeeping, collecting, &c. Address J. H., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FEW FIRST-CLASS CANVASSING agents for a handsome and valuable work, to be sold exclusively by subscription. Apply to GEO. W. ELLIOTT, at Harper & Brothers, Franklin-square.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A COMpetent woman, as chambermaid and laundress; good City reference required. Apply at No. 30 West 11th-st.

WANTED—A SUPERIOR OPERATOR ON Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine. Apply at No. 99 Chambers corner Church st. C. B. HATCH & CO.

AGENTS WANTED—IN CITY AND COUNTRY, to sell the Thaler Patent Carpet-Sweeper and Brusher, the only perfect sweeper in market; useful in every family. A large number of them are sold daily. Apply to or address THALER CARPET-SWEEPER COMPANY, No. 278 Pearl-st.

CLERK WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN CAPABLE of filling the position of receiving and delivery clerk, is wanted in a business where clear application and great accuracy is required; he will be expected to devote his whole time and attention to his business. Address Box No. 90 New-York Post-office, with references. Salary to commence with $50 per month.

MATRIMONIAL.

EVERY INTELLIGENT PERSON, MARRIED or contemplating marriage, male or female, by inclosing a return stamp, (if in the City three cents, out of the City six cents,) and their address, will receive an important work, containing truths which all should know. Address J. P. L., Station D, New York.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO INVENTORS AND PATENTEES.
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PATENT AGENCY OFFICE
of
MESSRS. MUNN & CO.,
In association with
Hon. CHARLES MASON,
Late Commissioner of Patents,
OFFICE OF THE "SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN,"
No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

Messrs. MUNN & Co. respectfully give notice that in addition to their own experience, of nearly fifteen years' standing, as solicitors of patents, they have associated with them

Hon. JUDGE MASON,

who was for several years Commissioner of Patents. This arrangement renders their organization thorough and complete, and is a sure guarantee that all business connected with the EXAMINATIONS OF INVENTIONS, SPECIFICATIONS, DRAWINGS, REJECTED CASES, INTERFERENCES, INFRINGEMENTS, EXTENSIONS and CAVEATS, will receive prompt and careful attention.

PATENTS SECURED IN ENGLAND, FRANCE, BELGIUM, AUSTRIA, RUSSIA, PRUSSIA, And all other foreign countries where patent laws exist.

Messrs. MUNN & Co. are not in the habit of publishing testimonials respecting their professional qualifications, but they are induced to present the following letter recently addressed to them by John W. Cochran, a well-known inventor, and one who has probably secured as many patents as any other inventor now living:

GENTLEMEN: During the past three months I have employed you to prepare and prosecute six applications for patents, and I take pleasure in stating that all these cases were granted without any essential alteration in the papers. In all my experience as an inventor, which covers a space of twenty-five years, (my first patent was granted in 1834,) I have never had applications so thoroughly and so satisfactorily prepared. Any one contemplating to procure patents has but to visit your immense establishment, and watch the complete system which governs it throughout—as I have done from day to day—to be satisfied that it is the place, above all others, to apply for information and professional aid in all matters pertaining to letters patent for inventions. Tendering to you and your efficient corps of examiners my thanks for the courtesy and fidelity shown to me and to my business, I am, gentlemen,

Your obliged friend,
JOHN W. COCHRAN.

New-York, Dec. 20, 1859.

A PAMPHLET of advice sent free.
Address MUNN & CO.,
No. 37 Park-row, New-York.

NATIONAL BANK NOTE COMPANY—NO 1 Wall-st.—Bank Note Engraving and Printing in every form promptly executed. All the modern improvements of value, with new designs and materials, and important safeguards, devised by this Company, to prevent counterfeiting and altering bills, are now offered. Drafts, bonds and certificates of all descriptions engraved and printed. R. S. OAKLEY, President.
SAMUEL STILES, Treasurer.
J. MAGDONOUGH, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—The subscriber has ready to let or lease, on his estate in Westchester County, adjoining his residence, three dwellings, elegant and comfortable in every respect that will be rented by the year, or leased on reasonable terms. No location so near the City offers equal advantages in scenery, health, or easy access. Being on the Sound, opposite Riker's Island and Flushing Bay, the view is unsurpassed. The main channel for steamers and vessels runs close by the shore, where there is good fishing, bathing and boating. The roads in the parks attached are highly furnished and ornamented. The drive is scarcely an hour from the City, and ten minutes from the railroad station, Mott Haven, or Harlem Bridge steamboats every hour, and the horse-cars of 2d and 3d avs. every few minutes, night and day. The lands of the subscriber and those adjoining being in large parcels, secure a good neighborhood. The subscriber has yet many choice sites which he will lease or improve, as may be agreed upon. Views of the property can be seen, and information obtained, at the store of Mr. W. L. McDonald No 412 Broadway, or of B. M. Whitlock, No. 13 Beekman st.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT AT White Plains 1½ miles from the depôt, formerly the residence of Ames F. Hatfield, Esq. Large house, containing 14 rooms, large parlor, dining-room, two kitchens with range, furnaces, and a well of soft water under cover, nine bedrooms and an ice-house filled with ice, barns, coach-houses and other out-buildings, verandah, front and rear, large lawn in front of house, beautifully shaded, 25 acres of first rate land, laid down in wheat, rye and timothy; in short, everything requisite for a first-class residence. Price $15 000; $7,500 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to
GEO. R. JACKSON, No. 201 Centre-st., New-York.
N. B.—If not sold at private sale before March 20, it will be offered at auction at the Merchants' Exchange.

FOR SALE—TO CLOSE AN ESTATE—THE NEW three-story, basement and sub-cellar brown-stone front Houses, Nos. 15, 19 and 21 Second-place, Brooklyn. Lots 20 feet 1½ inches by 133 feet 5½ inches. Parties desirous of purchasing will find the above desirable, both on account of location and being finished in a thorough manner; with Ridgewood water, bath-rooms, marble basins, speaking tubes, range, furnace, &c. A large proportion of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE, N. J., THE MANSION and grounds in Scotland-st., known as West Lawn. The house is large and commodious, lighted with gas, and heated by a furnace. The grounds comprise a little over three acres, and are highly ornamental, having been laid out with great taste and planted with a great variety of choice trees and shrubbery, which have now attained a large size. A commodious stable and carriage-house are on the premises, as also a gas house in complete order. The garden contains an ample supply of fruit of various kinds, and is in fine cultivation. For terms of sale, inquire at No. 350 Broadway, up stairs.

FOR SALE—THOSE TWO ELEGANT FOUR-story brown-stone houses, Nos. 75 and 77 West 42d-st.; houses 62 feet deep by 25 front, four-story, basement and under-cellar, portico door-way, sunken court-yards and built in the most substantial manner under the superintendence of Griffith Thomas, Architect. Inquire of E. ROBINSON, No. 88 West 43d-st., or of B. SMITH, No. 46 East 26th-st. To be seen at any time after 8 o'clock in the morning until 5 in the evening.

VALUABLE WHITE-STREET PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The valuable premises No. 44 White-st., north side, between Broadway and Church-st.; lot, 26x100 feet.
Also, a lot on Worth-st.; a lot on Franklin-st., and three lots on Reade-st., 75 feet square.
Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE SITUATED ON THE best block in the village of Hempstead, L. I., 21 miles by railroad from New-York; a fine residence for a person doing business in the City. Has barn, cow-stable and carriage house. Is beautifully shaded, and has a variety of fruits. For terms or further particulars, apply to WM. HIGBIE, at LEWIS & CO.'S, No. 119 Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—FOR VACANT LOTS, LEASEHOLD, or any other property in this City, Hoboken, Jersey City, Williamsburgh or Brooklyn, a four-story, double brick house and lot, No. 334 West 27th-st., between 10th and 11th avs.; four fire places on each floor, with stove, cellars, &c. Apply to J. LYONS, from 1 to 4 o'clock, No. 13 Chambers-st.

HOUSE AND LOT IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE.—Lot 29x100, house 30x50, first-class three-story brick, high brown-stone basement, finished in elegant style; Ridgewood water, heater, gas, &c., in complete order, and pleasant situation. Furniture nearly new, will be sold with the house if desired. Terms easy. Inquire of Mr. LEET, No. 251 Broadway, or No. 260 Degraw-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY NO. 45 ROSE-ST., lot 23 front, 120 feet 9 inches deep on the east side, 29 feet 5 inches rear, and 131 feet 2 inches deep on the south side. There is a two-story brick front house and two outbuildings, and a three-story brick shop in the rear, 18x25 feet, used as a brass founder's shop. Terms reasonable. Apply to WM. GLOVER, No. 470 Washington Market.

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.—A PARCEL of 14 lots, below 50th-st., corner of one of the best avenues for improvement on the east side of the City. Terms very easy. SAMUEL BEMAN & CO.,
No. 1,078 Broadway.
DINGEE, HOLDEN & CO.,
No. 9 Nassau-st., and 13 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS, THREE-STORY, brown-stone front house, 24x50 feet, finished in the best style, on the southeast corner of Lexington-av. and 39th-st., being one of the most improving sites on Murray Hill. Inquire on the premises. Also two brown-stone front houses in 39th-st.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—FOR SALE—A first-class three-story and attic, brown-stone front house, with all modern improvements, in a good neighborhood; situation, No. 289 10th-st. Possession given April 1. Price $5,000. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE, NO. 85 East 36th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs. House 20 by 53, high steop and four story high, finished thoughout. The cheapest house on Murray Hill. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—THE FIRST-class brick house No. 39 Tompkins-place; has the modern improvements; is elegantly finished; will be sold at a bargain, with immediate possession.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—THE LOTS AND HOUSES NOS. 73 and 75 West 21st-st. The lots are 25 feet front by half the block in depth. The houses are three stories, with high basements, having all the modern conveniences. Apply at No. 75.

FOR SALE—THE SMALL THREE-STORY, HIGH stoop brick house No. 78 East 30th-st., between Lexington and 4th avs. It is in good order, and contains all the modern improvements; price $8,500. Terms easy. Inquire of F. M. SHEPARD, No. 261 Broadway.

FOR SALE—"ARCHDALE," YONKERS—17 OR 20 acres of fertile land, embellished with forest and evergreen, fruit, grapes, garden; house large, and built in a superior manner; spring water conveyed through, and to barns and gardens. Maps, &c., No. 2 Pine-st.
JOHN BRAINERD.

FOR SALE—THE TWO HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone houses on the South side of 33th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., with all the modern improvements. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE FOUR-STORY store No. 58 Fulton-st., corner of Water. Possession on the 1st of May. For terms, &c., apply to
WM. H. ONDERDONK, No. 80 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story, high stoop, brown-stone front house, No. 209 2d-av., near Stuyvesant-square; finished with all modern improvements; price $9,500. Apply on the premises.

A TWENTY-ONE YEARS' LEASE ON VALuable property, in Reade-st., for sale cheap. Inquire in the photograph gallery, No. 407 Broadway, up stairs.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 73 COLUMBIA-STREET Brooklyn. Apply to ALFRED EDWARDS, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS, NO. 8 BROADway and No. 6 Beaver-st., being 112 feet on Beaver-st., and 22 feet on Broadway. Apply to
WASHINGTON DURBROW, No. 5 Hanover-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSES AND LOTS—NO. 253 Bleecker-st., corner of Morton, and No. 6 Morton-st. Apply to WASHINGTON DURBROW, No. 5 Hanover-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 38 WILLOW-STREET, Brooklyn. Apply to ALFRED EDWARDS, No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

TO ARCHITECTS.—AN ASYLUM AT QUEbec about to be erected, for aged and infirm persons. A premium of ($100,) one hundred dollars will be given for the plan which may be approved of by the Committee formed for carrying out the above object. Architects wishing to compete are requested to make immediate application, for further particulars, to
REV. G. V. HOUSMAN, Quebec, C. E.
N. B.—The plan to be delivered on or before March 1 next.

IRVING & WINTHROP, REAL ESTATE Brokers, No. 44 Nassau-st., have for sale a number of first-class houses, in desirable situations; also, money to loan on bond and mortgage in different amounts.

TO BUILDERS.—LOTS WITH A BUILDING loan for sale on 42d-st., a street 100 feet wide, south side, between 8th and 9th avs. No commissions charged. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 167 Broadway, 3d story

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Classon avenues. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUT, at Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers street.

FOR SALE—300 LOTS IN THE CITY OF BROOKlyn. These lots are among the most desirable in the city, and will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers. Terms easy. Apply to L. T. BERGEN, No. 30 Vesey-st. New-York.

FOR SALE—A MILL POWER WITH TWO DWELLing houses, good barn and mill, with 28 acres of land, at Norwalk, Conn.; water fall of 16½ feet, and capable of driving from 60 to 100 horse power. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—POSSESSION AT ONCE, A FINE country seat, half hour from New-York; a well shaded mansion, carriage house, gardeners' cottage; abundance of fruit, garden and lawns, seven acres.
JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE—IF APPLIED FOR IMMEDIATELY, the 3-story, high stoop and basement brick house, No. 195 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Rize 18 9-12x42. Lot 98 9-12. Modern improvements. Apply on the premises.

TO LET.

ROBT. E. BABB, REAL ESTATE AGENT, 257 BROADWAY.—Houses let. Loans negotiated, &c
References—Ex-Mayor Harper, Leonard W. Kipp, Esq.

TO LEASE—ON THE WEST SIDE OF 9TH-AV., between 24th and 25th sts., a rear lot, 50x100 feet, with all the buildings thereon, with wide entrances on 9th-av. The front buildings will also be leased if required. Also to lease in 24th-st., adjoining the above, a lot 40x50, with a two-story brick stable, and small frame dwelling thereon. Apply to L. H. PIGNOLET, No. 187 Greenwich-st., or No. 47 7th-av.

WATER FRONT ON HUDSON RIVER TO LEASE.—Lots fronting on Hammond-st., Bank-st., West-st., and Thirteenth-av., with bulk-head and water front on the Hudson River, to lease, suitable for lumber yards, coal yards, or for manufacturing purposes. Apply to C. S. GROOT, No. 7 Beekman-st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE—No. 523, second floor and lofts, front and rear, being 30 feet wide by 200 feet through to Mercer-st.; the location is a desirable one, and well suited for a large business requiring much room; possession given immediately. Apply to E. JONES, No. 2 Neilson-place, next to corner of Waverley-place.

TO LET OR FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—No. 144 Oxford-st., brown-stone, two lots; a fine house 34 feet square, double, and 3 lots on Clermont-av., and a pleasant cottage on Ryerson-st., ten room; No. 1 Cheever-place, and others. Apply to
JOHN BRAINERD, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET.—FINE SUITE OF BANKING OR LAW OFFICES.—The second floor, with five offices connecting, in the Commercial Building, Nos 57 and 59 William-st., also, the front offices on the fourth floor. Apply to HOSFORD & CO. on the premises, or to SCHIEFFELIN BROTHERS & CO., No. 170 William-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A DWELLING-house at North Orange, opposite St. Mark's Church, suitable for a genteel family. Apply to JOHN WHITEHEAD, No. 148 Market-st., Newark, N. J., or JAMES W. FIELD, Orange.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 216 WILLIAM-ST., 100 ft. deep, with a room adjoining, 39 ft. square; 7 bedrooms, workshops for light manufacturing. No. 209 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—NO. 125 MERCER-STREET, SUITABLE for a hotel or restaurant, or would be altered to suit for a light manufacturing business. Possession immediately. Inquire of M. E. REED, No. 26 Cortlandt-st., up stairs.

TO LET—THE SUITE OF ROOMS, CONSISTING of parlor, dining-room, three bedrooms and kitchen, Croton water and gas, at No. 735 8th-av. Rent $175 per year. Apply to EDWARD TIMPSON, No. 185 West 48th-st., near 8th-av.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE COTTAGE, WITH grounds and conveniences, situated on the north shore of Staten Island, convenient to Sailors' Snug Harbor and Castleton Landing. Apply to R. A. HAVENS & BROTHER, No. 17 Nassau-st.

TO LEASE—A PLOT OF GROUND, CORNER OF Irving-place and 15th-st., 75 feet on Irving-place, 120 feet on 15th-st., for 14 or 21 years. Ready for use—possession immediately. Also, the house No. 79 East 14th-st. Apply at No. 75 East 14th-st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LET—A VALuable house, west side, near 28th-st., or will be altered into a store. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

TO LET.—THE SIX STORY STORE NO. 78 Maiden Lane, at a low rent; possession immediately. Apply to SCHIEFFELIN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 170 William-st.

BROADWAY STORE TO LET—NO. 745 Broadway, opposite Astor-place. Apply at No. 65 5th-av., after 4 P. M.

TO RENT—A LARGE ROOM, WELL LIGHTED, in the fifth story of the *Times* Building. Possession can be had at once.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS STORE NO. 178 9th-av. Possession immediately. Apply to J. N. WELLS, No. 167 9th-av.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A GOOD HOUSE and 13 acres of land, about one mile from Astoria. Apply to E. W. HEWITT, No. 41 Pine-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th and 25th sts. Rooms adapted to heavy or light power. Also, a large lot of machinists' tools for sale. Inquire on the premises.

ROOMS TO LET WITH STEAM POWER. Apply at No. 213 Centre-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE—FOR ONE OR MORE years, with the privilege of purchasing, a country residence, with from one to five acres of land attached, within one hour's ride of the City, convenient to railroad or other modes of conveyance. The house must be of medium size, (8 or 10 rooms,) well arranged, and in good order. New-Jersey preferred. Address, with full descriptions of locality, price, &c., A. B., Box No. 3,285 New-York Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN NEW-JERSEY WANTED—Within one hour's distance from New-York, for six months from May 1st, with privilege of remaining longer. Address, stating location, size of house and terms, (which must be low,) L. R. F., Box No. 111 *Times* Office. No answer noticed without full particulars.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A HIGH-STOOP house, 22½ to 25 feet front. Location between 23d and 42d sts., 4th and 6th avs. Price $12,500 to $15,000. Possession on or about the 1st of May. Address J. P. H., Box No. 2 007 Post-office.

WANTED—TO LEASE, (OR PURCHASE,) FROM 1st of May next, for a small family, a modern high stoop house, below 32d-st., and between 3d and 6th avs.; rent about $850. Address W. H. M., Box No. 3,327 Post-office.

FARMS.

FOR SALE.—A FARM OF NINETY ACRES near Montgomery, Orange County, a few miles from Goshen. Is under fine cultivation, the soil being light and easy to till. Has choicest variety of grafted fruit of all kinds. Good double-house, with 13 rooms. Outbuildings in abundance, and all in good repair. Land is well watered, also a well of fine soft water near the house. For full particulars, apply to W. L. SEYMOUR, No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE AT BAY RIDGE L. I., adjoining the residences of Messrs. Murphy and Perry, a place of 12 acres beautifully situated on the Bay, with two houses, carriage-house, barn, &c., all in good order, within a short distance of the terminus of the 3d-av. Railroad. For terms apply at No. 340 Broadway third story.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A NOTE DRAWN TO OUR ORDER BY Rice, Kendall & Co., (Boston,) dated Dec. 21, 1859, for $2,264 78, six months, payable at National Bank, of Boston, was mailed to us Jan. 4, inst., and has never been received. All persons are cautioned against negotiating for the same as payment has been stopped.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

F. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE-BROKER,
NO. 64 WALL-STREET.
Business paper negotiated at lowest rates. Advances made on Notes left for sale.
Loans obtained on good securities.

EUGENE THOMSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 38 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Price current of Insurance Stock issued semi-monthly.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
STOCK AUCTIONEER, BROKER and BANKER, No. 23 William-st. INSURANCE STOCK and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.
The interest on the stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due Feb. 1, 1860, will be paid on that day by A. V. Stout, Chamberlain, at the Shoe and Leather Bank.
The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, the 14th inst.
For the accommodation of stockholders, transfers will be permitted during the period the books remain closed, to take effect Feb. 1. ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Jan. 6, 1860.

$72,000. MISSOURI 7s.—THE ABOVE amount of Bonds of the Pacific Railroad Company, assumed by the State of Missouri, bearing 7 per cent. interest, payable in New-York, will be sold at the Merchants' Exchange on Wednesday, Jan. 25, at 12½ P. M. There is but a small amount of these Bonds now in the market. In a recent report of the financial estimates of the State for the coming year, it is stated that the mill tax levied to create an interest fund will yield $630,000, which with other receipts will pay the interest in full, and leave $300,000 surplus.
The Legislature in all its acts mentions these Bonds with direct State Bonds, provides for the interest, and they are received for banking purposes. In addition to the faith of the State, they are secured by a mortgage of the Road, and one million of acres of land. Terms, ten per cent. on day of sale, and balance within three days.
Full information can be obtained at the office of A. H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS-LIGHT CO., No. 402 4th-av., New-York, Jan. 20, 1860.
THE FOLLOWING-NAMED GENTLEMEN have been elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:
CHRISTIAN H. SAND, C. GODFREY GUNTHER, EUGENE S. BALLIN, EDWARD HAIGHT, HERMANN MARCUSE, THOMAS ACHELIS, EDWARD SCHELL, WASHINGTON S. WHITNEY, JOSEPH NOBLE, JOHN D. SCVTT, JAMES HOY, ROBT. H. ARKENBURGH.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, CHRISTIAN H. SAND was unanimously elected President.
W. TITUS, Secretary.
New-York, Jan. 20, 1860.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 4th inst., the undersigned were requested, in view of the large European subscriptions to the plan of re-organization known to be ready for transmission, or on their way to New-York, to receive further assents until the 1st of February. The undersigned are prepared to receive assents until that time. The adhesions to the plan are so large as to warrant the belief that the Company will be re-organized upon this basis. Assents can be sent, as heretofore, to HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary, No. 45 Wall-st., New-York, or to the subscribers.
DUDLEY S GREGORY,
Dated Jan. 12, 1860. J. C. BANCROFT DAVIS.

CITY OF LOUISVILLE, KY., WATER LOAN BONDS.—The subscribers offer for sale the balance of the loan issued by the City of Louisville to fully complete the Water Works for supplying said city. The Bonds mature May 1, 1880, principal and interest payable in the City of New-York.
The Bonds are secured (beside the faith of the city) by the pledge of the stock in and revenues of the Water Company, and a special irrepealable tax on the entire real and personal property of the city.
Full particulars of the finances of the city, and other information concerning the Bonds, may be had on application to
CLARK, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE DELANO LIFE PRESERVING COAT AND VEST COMPANY, No. 256 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 16, 1858.
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Delano Life Preserving Coat and Vest Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 256 Broadway, on MONDAY, Jan. 30, 1860, between the hours of 12 M. and 3 P. M., at which time several Directors will be elected for the ensuing year; also, three Inspectors of Election for next annual election.
The Stock Book for the transfer of stock will be closed ten days prior to day of election.
L. L. MOORE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF 1859, No. 54 William-st., NEW-YORK, Jan. 20, 1860.
THE COUPONS DUE FEB. 1, 1860, ON the 7 per cent. Bonds of the Great Western Railroad Company, of Illinois, will be redeemed at maturity at the office of the Company, upon all bonds, the back coupons of which shall have been surrendered, and stock accepted therefor, in accordance with the compromise, and the Act of Incorporation of this Company.
J. N. A. GRISWOLD, Treasurer.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD COMPANY'S SINKING FUND BONDS—Agreeably to the provisions of the first mortgage securing said Bonds, proposals will be received by the undersigned at Boston, until noon on Wednesday, the 25th day of January next, for the sale and delivery to me within five days thereafter, of thirty-four (34 or any portion thereof,) of the one-thousand dollar Bonds of said Company, payable Jan. 1, 1883, for the Sinking Fund. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co., by
EDWARD L. BAKER, Finance Com.
Boston, Dec. 22, 1860.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD CO., CLEVELAND, Jan. 24, 1860.
INTEREST DUE 1ST PROX. ON THE first mortgage bonds of this Company will be paid on presentation of coupons to Messrs. WARD, CAMPBELL & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
CHARLES L. RHODES, Vice-President.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1860.
THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE IRVING BANK are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors and for three Inspectors of the next Election, will be held at the Banking House on MONDAY, Feb. 6. The polls will be open from 11 to 2 o'clock P. M.
DANL. V. H. BARTHOLF, Cashier.

GAS-LIGHT STOCK FOR SALE.—THREE Hundred thousand dollars stock of various Gas-light Companies in the United States, paying 8 to 12 per cent. dividend. JOHN B MURRAY, Rooms of the American Gas-light *Journal*, Iron Buildings, No. 254 Canal-st., near Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD STOCK WANTED.—A few shares of the genuine stock of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company. Apply to H. MEIGS Jr. & SMITH, No. 39 William-st.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c., bought and sold at Brokers' Board, or private sale, by THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall-st.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

COLLECTIONS—1860.—JOHN B. MURRAY'S Banking and Collection Office is removed to Iron Buildings, No. 254 Canal-st., east near Broadway, for the convenience of merchants up town.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS WHO MAY HAVE any knowledge of ROBERT BURNS, the younger, eldest son of Robert Burns, the elder, (formerly of High-st., in the town of Belfast, in the County of Antrim, in Ireland, but afterward, and at the time of his death, resident in the town of Newtownards, in the County of Down, in Ireland aforesaid, linen draper,) who left Ireland in 1830, and went to New-York, in the year 1836, in the United States of America, and, after a short residence, went on his whaling vessel as a seaman on a whale-fishing voyage to the Northern Seas, and has not been heard of by his family since the year 1843, are requested to communicate to the undersigned such their knowledge, and to inform, in particular, if said Robert Burns, the younger, be living or dead; or, if dead, where and at what time he died; or when and where he was last seen or heard of, and if the said Robert Burns, the younger, should be still living, and that this advertisement should meet his eye, he is hereby informed that a legacy bequeathed to him by the will of his late father, who died in the month of August, 1843, has been invested in the Government Securities of the United Kingdom, under the control of the Court of Chancery in Ireland, for his benefit. Dated at Belfast aforesaid, this 26th day of November, 1859
ANDREWS, SON & MACLAINE,
Solicitors for John Burns, a brother of said Robert Burns, the younger. Offices No 62 Donegal st., Belfast, and No. 103 Capel-st., Dublin, Ireland.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY CAUTIONED against negotiating the following-described notes, viz.: One, dated Feb. 1, 1859, for $2 222 22, at 12 months, with interest payable to my own order; one, dated Feb. 1, 1860, at 18 months, with interest payable to my own order, for $2 222 22, at the State Bank of Troy, N. Y. These notes, having been obtained without consideration, will not be paid, and all persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating the same.
JAMES WAGER, Troy, N. Y.
New-York, Jan. 20, 1860.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE SPECIAL Committee appointed to investigate the claims of George P. Bickford and Peter Mitchell to the seats in the Board of Aldermen from the Second and Eighth Aldermanic Districts, will meet in Room No. 8 City Hall, on THURSDAY, Jan. 26, at 2 o'clock P. M. All parties interested are hereby notified to be present at the above-named hour and place without any further notice.
H. W. GENET,
F. I. A. BOOLE,
CHARLES G. CORNELL,
JOHN H. BRADY,
HENRY SMITH,
Special Committee on Contested Seats of the Board of Aldermen.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—THE SPECIAL Committee of the Board of Aldermen appointed to investigate the charges made against the Common Council in the *Herald* of Jan. 13, 1860, will meet on WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., in room No. 8 City Hall.
JOHN H. BRADY,
F. I. A. BOOLE,
JAMES BAGLEY,
Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

AMERICAN SHEET-IRON—OF SUPERIOR quality, and at low prices, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.. No. 98 William-st.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARance of the mouth is the strongest letter of recommendation.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Teeth and fangs ingeniously removed without sensation. Old sets exchanged, fitted or repaired; and new sets in handsomest style.
VINCENT W. BATE, Dentist,
No. 696 Broadway, corner of 30th-st

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD. WINTER ARRANGEMENT—FARE $1 TO ALBANY.
On and after Wednesday, Jan. 18, 1860, trains will leave 26th-st., Station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge—8:30 and 11 A. M.; 3:30 and 5:30 P. M.
For White Plains—12:30 and 5 P. M.
For White Plains—6:15 P. M., from depôt corner White and Centre sts.
For Croton Falls—4 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Millerton—3 P. M., from 26th st.
For Albany—9 A. M., from 26th-st. Mail train.
For Albany—3:30 P. M., from 26th-st. Express train.
All through trains connect with the New-York Central Railroad for the West.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3:40 P. M.
White Plains—5 and 7:20 A. M.; 4:50 P. M.
Croton Falls—7 A. M. Millerton—7 A. M.
Albany—11 A.M., Mail, and 4:10 P.M., Express train.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Dec. 19, 1859.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:10 P. M. For Somerville, by the above trains, at 5:30 P. M. From Pier No. 2, North River, at 1:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. for Easton and intermediate stations. For Somerville, by the above trains at 4:30 P. M.
The 12 M. train from foot of Cortlandt-st., and the 11:30 A. M. train from Pier No. 2, North River, make a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence, *via* East Pennsylvania Railroad, to Reading, without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave New-York, from foot of Cortland-st., at 8 A. M., or at 7:30 from Pier No. 2, North River. For Lehigh Valley Railroad, at 8 A. M. and 12 M. from foot of Cortlandt-st., or from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 and 11:30 A. M.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.—Leave Fulton Market slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.: passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton Market-slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, and 5 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3 and 4:30 o'clock Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM DEC. 22, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 1 and 11 A. M., and 4:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing, 3:45 and 6:40 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:30 A. M., and 12:20 and 3:20 P. M., for Peekskill, 5:15 P. M. A Montreal and Buffalo Passenger Train, (with sleeping cars,) leaves 31st-st., daily, at 9:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:10 A. M., and 4 and 9 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later On Sunday at 6:15 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON MID-DAY EXPRESS TRAIL, *via* SHORE LINE.—Leave New-York, corner of 27th-st. and 4th av., at 12:15 P. M., and arrive in Providence at 7:30 P. M. and Boston at 9 P. M.
Leave Boston, from depôt of Boston and Providence Railroad, at 11:10 A. M., and Providence at 12:35 P. M., and arrive in New-York at 7:30 P. M.
Through without change of cars.
F. J. CALHOUN, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—From pier foot of Duane-st.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. Newburgh Express at 3:30 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4:30 P. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 10 A. M., and on Saturdays at 3:30 P. M.; North Islip at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

DIVIDENDS.

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.
NEW YORK, Jan. 17, 1860.
This Company has this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of TEN (10) PER CENT, payable on demand.
J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan. 21, 1860.
THIRTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Three per Cent. on the Capital Stock thereof, payable on the Twentieth day of February next, upon Stock registered at New-York, Boston or Albany, and on the Twentieth day of March next upon Stock registered at London.
Stockholders whose Stock is registered at New-York, will receive their Dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose Stock is registered in Boston, at the office of J. E. THAYER & BROTHER; those whose Stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose Stock is registered at London at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar.
The Transfer Books will be closed at the close of business on Tuesday, the thirty-first day of January instant, and will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston, on the morning of Wednesday, the twenty-second day of February next.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURance Company, No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 12, 1860.
Capital.....$150 000
Surplus over.....47 000
This Company have to-day declared a Dividend of Seven and a Half Dollars per share, payable to Stockholders on demand.
They have also declared an Interest Dividend of Six per Cent. upon their outstanding Scrip, payable on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next, in cash.
They have further declared a scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of the year ending the 31st day of December, 1859, of Fifty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto, on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, Jan. 19, 1860.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF the Board of Directors of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, on the 18th inst., it was
Resolved, That a dividend of 3 per cent. upon the capital stock of this Company be, and the same is hereby, declared payable at the office of this Company, in Chicago, on the 15th day of February next, in exchange on New-York at par, to holders of said stock at the close of business on the 31st day of January inst.
Dividends will be remitted by the undersigned when so directed in writing. W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 49 Wall-st.
THE BOARD OW DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Ten Per Cent, payable on and after FRIDAY, the 13th inst. Transfer Books will be closed until that date. JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 18, 1860.
A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE-HALF per Cent. has this day been declared, payable 1st of February prox. The transfer books will be closed from Saturday, 21st inst., to the day of payment. By order of the Board, F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

BANK OF NEW-YORK.—THE BOARD OF Directors of the Bank of New-York have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Bank for the current six months, payable to the Stockholders on and after the 4th day of January. The Transfer Books will be closed from this date until Jan. 6. W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HARLEM GAS LIGHT COMPANY, No. 50 Nassau-st., New-York, Jan. 9, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of three and a half per cent., payable on and after the 25th inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th until the 25th instant, inclusive.
HENRY P. McGOWN, Secretary.

CHATHAM BANK DIVIDEND.—A DIVIdend of Three and a Half (3½) per Cent. has been this day declared, payable on and after 16th January next. The transfer books will remain closed from the 24 to the 16th, inclusive. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1859.

ARCTIC INSURANCE COMPANY.—NO. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK Jan. 11, 1860.—A semi annual dividend of five per cent. has this day been declared, payable on and after the 16th inst.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Adriatic Fire Insurance Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand. FRANK W. LEWIS, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1860.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SIMON FARRAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at his residence, No. 113 West 22d-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 12, 1859.
MARY FARRAN, Executrix.
MATTHIAS BLOODGOOD, Executor.
d13-law6mT*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against OLIVER S. POWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of JAMES D. STRONG, No. 212 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated New-York, Nov. 11, 1859.
JAMES D. STRONG, Administrator.
JULIET J. POWELL, Administratrix.
n15-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARGARET CLARK, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 25 William-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 3, 1859.
o4-law6mTu* EDWARD S. CLARK, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF COURT, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY S. KEENEY, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, to present the same, with proper vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at No. 138 William-street, New-York City, on or before the 1st day of February next.—Dated Aug 1, 1859.
ASA L. SHIPMAN, Executor.
au3-law6mTu* ELIZA J. KEENEY Executrix.

SHIPPING.

IN ADVANCE OF THE U. S. MAILS.
OLD MAIL LINE FOR
CALIFORNIA,
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
EXTRA STEAMERS AT PANAMA AND ACAPULCO.
REGULAR DAYS 5TH & 20TH OF EACH MONTH.
On MONDAY, Feb. 6, at 2 P. M., the North Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch the splendid steamship
BALTIC,
A. G. GRAY, Commander, for Aspinwall DIRECT, and will connect, *via* Panama Railroad, with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer
JOHN L. STEPHENS,
W. F. LAPPIDGE, Commander, and proceed direct to San Francisco.
For freight, apply to the Company's office, No. 56 Wall-st. For passage, apply at the office over the gate, on the wharf, at the foot of Canal-st., to
WM. H. WICKHAM.
Note.—The office is alongside the steamship.
N. B.—Letters to all parts of California will be taken by Wells, Fargo & Co., and Freeman & Co.'s Express by these steamers.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Feb. 4, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, including the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in Second Cabin $75 and $90.
For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail March 3.

FOR NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH.
The new and first-class steamship POTOMAC, Capt. GEO. W. WATSON, will leave pier No. 12, North River, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh Railroad for Richmond and Petersburgh.
Freight to Norfolk six cents per foot, to Petersburgh, eight cents per foot, and proportionate rates.
Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott, NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon, EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wday, Jan. 18, 1860.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wed'day, Jan. 25, 1860.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N.Y., Wed'day, Feb. 1, 1860.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wed'sy, Feb. 8, 1860.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 15, 1860.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wed'day, Feb. 21, 1860.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST *via* CHARLESTON, S. C.—SEMI-WEEKLY U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL LINE.—The steamship ISAAC BELL, Capt. L. M. MURRAY, will leave Pier No. 4, N. R., on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. Notice.—No form of bills of lading will be signed but those furnished by the Company. Through tickets to the following places: To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, Ala., $35; Montgomery, Ala., $28; Nashville, Tenn., $30; Memphis, Tenn., $33 50; Knoxville, Tenn., $27; Chattanooga, Tenn., $27; Augusta, Ga., $22; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Columbia, S. C., $20; Charlotte, N. C., $23; Fernandina, Fla., $20; Jacksonville, Fla., $21; Pilatka, $23. The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, commander, succeeds SATURDAY, Jan. 28. No freight received after 2 o'clock on day of leaving.

PORTLAND AND CANADA.—SEMI-WEEKLY Line *via* Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL.
CATAWBA, Capt. L. H. LAYFIELD.
Will leave Pier No. 14 North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours.
These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railroad, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.
Passage, including meals and stateroom, $5. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship MONTGOMERY, Wm. C. BERRY Commander, will leave Pier No. 14, North River, on THURSDAY, Jan. 26, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15 Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

NORFOLK AND PORTSMOUTH DIRECT.—The first-class steamship POTOMAC, Capt. GEO. W. WATSON, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 7, for the above ports, at 3 P. M., connecting with the Norfolk and Petersburg Railroad, for Petersburg and Richmond. Freight to Norfolk, 6 cents per foot, and to Petersburg 8 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Goods forwarded to all parts of North Carolina free of commission. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The POTOMAC will leave New-York on Saturdays, and Norfolk on Wednesdays.

FOR WASHINGTON, ALEXANDRIA AND GEORGETOWN.—The New-York and Virginia Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship MOUNT VERNON, F. C. SMITH Commander, will leave pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 28, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Passage, including state-room and fare, $7 50.
Freight 8 cents per foot and proportionate rates.
Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The Mount Vernon will leave every Saturday.

FOR HAVANA.—UNITED STATES MAIL Steamship Line leaving every twenty days from each port. Steamship QUAKER CITY, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander. This well-known and splendid steamer will leave for the above port on SATURDAY, Feb. 4, at 2 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 45 North River. Bills of lading furnished and signed on board on presentation of clearance.
Freight received on 1st inst. For freight or passage apply to HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South-st.

FREIGHT FOR FENNESSER, NORTH CAROLINA, PORTSMOUTH, NORFOLK CITY POINT, AND RICHMOND.—The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, will receive freight for the above places on Tuesday and Wednesday, at Pier No 13, North River, and will leave on WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M. Freight to Norfolk or Portsmouth, 6 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; to Richmond, 10 cents. Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond $10.
J. UDLAM & HEINEKEN No. 115 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR MIDDLETOWN, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, &c., *via* steamer ALICE PRICE and Raritan Railroad. Leave Murray Hill slip, foot 10th-st., at 2½ P. M., 23, 6¾ A. M.; 24, 7½ A. M.; 25, 7½ A. M., 26, 8 A. M.; 27, 8½ A. M.; 28, 10 A. M.; 30, 10 A. M., and 31, 11 A. M. Returning, will leave Red Bank two hours after the boat leaves New-York.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—Steamer ANSONIA Capt. CHAS. DURCHAS, Leaves Peck-slip, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 M. Freight taken at the lowest rates.
T. LOCKYER & CO., No. 113 South-st.

FOR BOSTON.—NORWICH AND WORCESTER Line, from foot of Cortlandt-st., North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

EXPRESSES.

HARNDEN'S EXPRESS.
DAILY.
Forwards valuables and merchandise to and from, and collects drafts, bills, &c., in all parts of the
EAST, WEST AND SOUTH.
Will receive goods or orders to "call" at
No. 74 Broadway.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
OFFICE NO. 52 WALL-STREET.
CASH CAPITAL.....$250,000
WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.
DIRECTORS:
HUGH LAING, BENJ. S. HUNT,
EFF'GHAM TOWNSEND, THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. R. SWORDS, J. H. RANSOM,
JOHN PENFOLD, GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON, DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HAIGHT, U. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE, ALFRED E. ELLIS,
LEONARDO S. CARVAREZ, SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
SILAS BRONSON, ALVEE. LAING,
A. E. ENO, ROBERT M. BRUCE,
JOHN WATSON, J. S. BOYD,
JOSEPH W. CORLIES, A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETS, LAWRENCE TURNURE,
S. T. NICOLL, HENRY S. LEVERICH,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.
HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AVRE, Jr., Secretary.

ANCHOR INSURANCE COMPANY—NO. 32 Pine-st. Marine and Fire. Capital $350,000. This Company having completed its organization, in October last, is now issuing Policies on Marine and Inland Transportation Risks, and also against loss or damage by fire at the usual rates. A return of ten per cent. on premiums will be made to the insured in lieu of Scrip.
H. ONDERDONK, Secretary.
DIRECTORS.—Daniel T. Willets of Willets & Co.; H. J. Brooks, of H. J. Brooks & Co.; John A. Mecke, of Reimer & Mecke; John S. Lawrence, of Lawrence, Giles & Co.; Anson Wolcott, No. 30 Pine-st.; Geo. E. Kunhardt, of Kunhardt & Co.; Alfred Smithers, of A. Smithers & W. Kendall, of C. C. Duncan & Co.; Henry Becker, of Becker & Graeve; Samuel Duncan, of Metcalf & Duncan; Daniel H. Burdett, of Burdett, Jones & Co.; Samuel G. Ogden, No. 31 Pine-st.; J. H. Huddleston, of Hardt & Co.; Charles A. Secor, Beaver-st.; J. D. Fish, of J. D. Fish & Co.; Franklin Clark, No. 74 South-st.; Samuel Schiffer, of S. & J. Schiffer; Calvin L. Cole, of Chaney, Cole & Carpenter; J. B. Brinsmade, of Barrett & Brinsmade; James Owen, No. 103 East 34th-st.; Samuel P. Westervelt, of Westervelt & Camp; Thos. Edgney, of Thos. Edgney & Co.; Benjamin Tomes, of Tomes' Son & Melvain, Edward Frith, No. 15 Cliff-st.
WM. H. BIRD, President
EDWD. H. JACOT, Vice-President.
ABM. C. BELL, 2d Vice-President.

MUSICAL.

THE OVAL PIANO-FORTE,
(With the over-strung bass,)
The most graceful in form, and the best toned horizontal piano in the world.
The Driggs Piano Company, by greatly extending their facilities of manufacture and improvement in their machinery, are prepared to receive advance orders for these graceful and elegant instruments. The demand has heretofore been far beyond our ability to supply, and for most of the time during the last year we have not had an instrument of this peculiar style to exhibit. This is the original shape of the Driggs patent, or violin piano, and it closely approximates, not only in the principles of its construction, but in its shape, to the violin,—"the most perfect because the most responsive instrument in the world." The case is a vibratory shell, free from all strain of the strings, and the oval shape retains more perfectly the vibratory circles, sustaining the tones with wonderful purity, and making the instrument more responsive and perfect Warerooms No. 543 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
S. B. DRIGGS, Inventor and Patentee.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years

MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
for parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
at wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

JOHN B. DUNHAM,
ESTABLISHED IN 1834,
Manufacturer of
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.
Man

FROM ALBANY.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

Removed Appointments to be made To-morrow.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 23.

It is said that the nominations for Harbor Masters and Port Wardens will be sent in on Wednesday.

I hear that the following persons are likely to be among the Harbor Masters: Mr. FAGAN, Mr. BARBER, and Mr. BENEDICT, (present incumbents;) Mr. USHER BOOTHER, and Ex-Senator ASHER, of Herkimer; Capt. SCHULTS, who has eleven years' experience, and a Mr. MARTIN, of Ulster County.

[FROM THE REPORTER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 23.

Before the *Pro Rata* Committee this P. M., Aldermen THATCHER, of Albany, and N. RANDALL, of Syracuse, opened argument, on behalf of the Central Railroad, in reply to the allegations made in the petitions for a *Pro Rata* law. The decision of the Committee, that charges contained in petitions should be taken as established facts, made it necessary to meet and refute each charge, and the remarks of both gentlemen were confined to replies to allegations of the petitioners. At the close of the session of the Committee, Mr. RANDALL requested permission to continue his remarks to-morrow, and claimed the right to introduce testimony. The Committee decided that time enough had been allotted to Railroads for argument and evidence, and resolved to hear no more, unless made by written communication, verified under oath. The Committee further resolved to hear arguments on behalf of the *Pro Rata* law to-morrow, and to adhere to the resolution to report on Wednesday, unless good cause might be shown for a delay.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 23.

Favorable reports were made on the bills to provide for the payment of the floating debt of the State, &c.; and for the prevention of frauds in the sale of tickets to travelers.

The annual reports of the Regents of the University, and of the Marine Hospital Physicians, were presented.

Mr. KECHUM gave notice of a bill for the relief of orphan and destitute children.

Mr. ROBERTSON introduced a bill relative to the sale of lands in Westchester County for unpaid taxes.

The bills to amend the law relative to legal holidays, and for the protection of the Hellgate pilots, were read a third time and passed.

The remainder of the session was passed in Committee of the Whole. Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Monday, Jan. 23.

Mr. CROCKER presented a report from the Medical Committee stating that the ventilation of the House has been found bad and insufficient, and that it was found impossible through the bad construction of the flues, registers, &c., to make a thorough reform during the session, but that temporary improvements might be made. The Committee was empowered to make such temporary alterations as may be deemed expedient.

Mr. MILLER gave notice of a bill to amend the act authorizing the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railroad Company to hold real estate.

Mr. WEBSTER gave notice of a bill to prevent the erection of unsafe buildings, and to provide that none but practical builders shall be elected fire wardens.

Mr. JAMES called up the resolution requiring information from the Comptroller of the expense of the past year of conveying convicts from the Counties to the State Prison. Adopted.

Mr. FULLER proposed additional rules, requiring written reports on all claim bills, and prohibiting the reference of any petitions for claims that have since been reported adversely, unless new evidence is offered or proof given that the former decision of the Committee was erroneous. The rules were adopted.

Mr. GOVER called up the resolution to refer the New-York Charter Amendment bill to the New-York delegation, and supported the motion. It was opposed by Messrs. FLAGLER, MILLER and JAQUES, and was lost. The bill was then referred to the Committee on Cities and Villages.

Mr. LAW introduced a bill to expedite the canvass of votes in the First Election District of Delaware County, and on his motion it was read a third time and passed.

The bill to authorize the Trustees of Columbia College, New-York, to purchase and hold real estate, was ordered to a third reading.

Several private bills were passed through the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. VARIAN introduced a bill to confirm and make valid the ordinances of the Common Council of New-York, providing for regulating Fifty-ninth-street, between Tenth-avenue and the Bloomingdale Road; of Fifty-first-street, from Third-avenue to Sixth-avenue; and of Third avenue, from Eighty-eighth-street to One Hundred and Tenth street.

Mr. DARCY introduced a bill to authorize the Common Council of Brooklyn to establish two or more public markets. It provides for raising $1,000,000 on city bonds, payable in not less than twenty, nor more than thirty years, at six per cent.

Mr. VARIAN introduced a bill giving a charter to F. W. Worth, John B. Sickles, C. C. White, Richard Hands, N. L. Douglas, Jefferson Brown, H. N. Wild, N. Campbell, Thomas Miller, C. S. Benson and Abram Riker to construct a railroad from Grand-street through the Bowery, Fourteenth-street, Eighth-avenue, Twenty-ninth-street, Tenth-avenue to Thirty-fourth-street, returning through Tenth-avenue, Thirtieth-street and Eighth-avenue to its intersection with Twenty-ninth-street.

Mr. LAW introduced a bill to protect birds, fish, &c., during the ensuing breeding season. Adjourned.

Brooklyn and its Parks.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"Meeting of the Park Commissioners and adoption of three Parks and a Parade-ground," is the heading of an article, under the head of Brooklyn Intelligence, contained in your issue of Saturday last, which article informs us that they recommend for adoption—

Prospect Park, containing 267 acres, to cost	$1,000,000
Ridgewood Park, containing 360 acres, to cost	200 000
Parade-ground, containing 25 acres, to cost	25,000
A local Park, (unknown acres,) to cost	
Total	$1,225,000

Present value of land to be taken would be from $1,225,000 to $1,500,000. Of course the expense of laying out, &c., would add largely to this amount.

It is not the purpose of the writer to enter his protest against Parks for the people. When well conducted, and not the result of speculation, and consequently purchased at too great cost, they are good; but, as a Brooklynite, residing in the vicinity of the Washington (Fort Green) Park, and having daily opportunities for observing how that Park is conducted and of what value it is to the people, it is intended to make a simple statement of a few prominent facts, and then let the reader judge whether the city wants any more such places, as well as what motives are at the bottom of the recommendation of the "Park Commissioners."

Several years ago, "Fort Green" was appropriated by the city, and after heavy outlays for grading, &c., in order to retain as much as possible the prominent features of the "old Fort," it was fenced in, and large sums of money were appropriated to setting out trees and keeping it in order.

The Park is finely located, has an elevation which commands a view sweeping the horizon and taking in a large part of Brooklyn, the East River, New-York City, the Narrows and Staten Island. With such advantages and attractions, it is avoided by the respectable and shunned by the cautious; its fences are broken down, its gates unhinged; the boys tear the limbs from the trees for shinny-sticks, stone and trap the birds; little girls, whose incautious parents have allowed them to stroll there, are rudely and shamefully handled by brutal beings who frequent the place; indecent men and women parade their vices there upon its grassy banks in broad daylight, and at night it is given up to wantonness and rioting and drunkenness.

If any reader doubts, let him investigate. Sixteen years of residence in that city has given the writer ample opportunity not only to know the facts, but also has taught him why these evils are not corrected. Indeed, we all know the latter—but if the facts are truly stated in connection with the management and condition of (Fort Green) Washington Park, of what benefit will more parks be to the city? "Oh! but we will take care of the new parks," says one. Take care of those we have first; don't give us any more disreputable places at a cost of from $25,000 to $1,500,000; we don't want them. BROOKLYN.

CHILDREN RECLAIMED.—Yesterday the special officer at the Central Railroad Depôt received a telegraphic dispatch from JOHN MCCORMICK, who lives seven miles from Utica, requesting him to stop his wife if she would arrive in the next train, and detain two children she had with her, until he arrived in this city. Upon the arrival of the train the officer went through the cars and succeeded in finding the children, who he took to Troy, and placed them in charge of McCormick's brother, who lives in that city. The husband arrived last evening and at once proceeded to Troy after his children. It seems that since which time she has been residing with some friends on Staten Island. Yesterday she paid a visit to the house of her husband, and in his absence, took the children and started for Staten Island with them. Unfortunately for her, her visit returned out to be a fruitless one and she was compelled to return to Staten Island without the objects of her journey.—*Albany Statesman, 20th.*

Mr. Wm. H. Parsons, of Lawrence, Mass., committed suicide last week at an inn at South Boston. He had been missing for several days. A search instituted for him led to the discovery of his body on the 20th. His age was 28.

THE PLYMOUTH CHURCH AGITATION.

The Church and the Board of Missions.

Conservative Address of Henry Ward Beecher.

An audience of some two thousand persons assembled at the adjourned annual meeting of Plymouth Church last evening.

Mr. J. D. BENEDICT, at the request of the Chairman, Mr. H. C. BOWEN, opened the meeting with prayer.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Chair awarded the floor to Mr. BLAKESLEY, who yielded his right to speak.

Mr. FITZGERALD moved that the debate be limited to one on each side—one for the American Board, and one for the other side.

Mr. BEECHER opposed this. He thought it would be well for the closing side to shut down argument after they had had their say. But that was not Plymouth Church fashion. [Applause.] For twelve years the Church had sustained itself by allowing people to talk until they were tired of talking. [Laughter.] They did not need to put gags on.

Mr. BENEDICT thought that, according to usage, the side that moved the resolution was entitled to the close.

The Clerk was of opinion that each side should have an equal hearing, and that no resolution was needed for that purpose.

Mr. BEECHER thought the Church was the best judge as to that.

Mr. LEWIS TAPPAN (who occupied a conspicuous position in one of the front pews) hoped the motion would not prevail.

It was eventually withdrawn.

Mr. WATERMAN contrasted the comparative efficiency of the American Home Missionary Association and the American Board of Foreign Missions, and drew conclusions favorable to the latter.

The accuracy of his figures was questioned by Mr. TAPPAN, who proclaimed himself the Treasurer of the American Home Missionary Association. Mr. TAPPAN was informed by the Clerk that his interruptions were unnecessary, because of his having sufficient opportunity to reply at the appropriate time.

Mr. WATERMAN proceeded to discuss the objections ordinarily made to the American Board. He considered them under three heads: first, he dealt with the charge that it is a close corporation; then with the assertion that it is unwieldy and therefore economical, and, lastly, with the declaration that it is corrupt because of its connection with Slavery. He argued these points in detail, and upheld the Board as being blameless in regard to all.

Mr. MACKAY (a Scotchman) insisted that it was due, as an act of courtesy and good faith on the part of the Church, that the pastor be heard.

This suggestion was embodied in a motion, and adopted unanimously.

Mr. BEECHER ascended the rostrum, amid applause. He said he had taken the liberty of coming to that place because he had the "hang" of it. He did not know that he could speak anywhere else, and would suggest that this was the French method, and that it was necessary that it be employed in this house in an especial manner, because the place on which he stood was the best speaking point. He wished to express his gratification in many regards. He looked on the whole rise and progress of this discussion in Plymouth Church as providential. He thought that they needed just such a stirring up. They had been relatively deficient in thought and zeal and action in behalf of remote and foreign gospel labor. Generally this Church had taken up things which other parties had neglected or rejected. It had been very powerfully influenced by neglected charities. But the time had now come, it seemed to him, when it needed to balance this feeling. We ought to be liberal to those things that appeal to our senses, but not to them alone; we must give countenance to those which are beyond our senses, and which we understand only by faith. If the result of his ministry had been the giving him of an overbalance, not of influence, but of authority, (for he claimed the right to just as much influence as he could wield,) then his authority might be questioned. But what he had claimed, and still claimed, was simply the right to make fearless, independent thinking-men. He could not respect a man whom he had brought up who would not say his say in his (Mr. B's) face, if he thought he was right and he (Mr. B.) was wrong. [Applause.] He might sometimes criticise such a man's manner, but would never feel warranted in regarding such a liberty as infelicitous. Might their day be long, after he had been laid in his grave, when in this Church it should be considered a solecism in a man to express his conscientious views of the officers, the voters, the pastor, or even a majority of the Church itself. [Applause.] He called upon them to witness that he had been consistent in his adhesion to the principles of human liberty in the administration of his duties as pastor of this Church. He had never sought to override them in regard to that or to any other question. He had not in any way of which he was aware taken advantage of his position. He had ever acted as a fair man by them, and had never attempted by the tip of a word or the inflection of a sentence to say, Because I am on this side I wish you to go that way. When Brother LOUIS TAPPAN (a man whom he loved in spite of his faults, [laughter,] for his long life, persistent adhesion to the gospel of Liberty) came into the Church, he (Mr. B.) was advertised of trouble ahead. But he (Mr. B.) rather liked trouble, and so he said, Let him come into the church. He had no criticism to find need for in his presence with them. After coming among them he suggested that, in making a collection for the American Board, he (Mr. B.) should ask that those of the congregation who wished should say for what purpose their funds should be given. At the request of Brother TAPPAN he (Mr. B.) made such an announcement, and in that way the matter went on for one or two years. At the annual business meeting of the church, some two years ago, a resolution was offered in a regular and constitutional manner, providing that the contributions for foreign missions should be divided between the Home and Foreign Missionary Departments. That was a resolution that, regular and constitutional as it was, he would have thought it wiser not to offer; he had never been consulted as to the matter, and he knew nothing of it. He had never sought to interfere. He was disposed to leave the Church and the Society to do its own work in its own way, unembarrassed by his presence. When, however, the contributions came to be taken, he found that that resolution had been carried into effect. He repeated that, whilst he admitted the thing to be done regularly, he would further say that, whilst he never arrogated any authority in the congregation, it would be at least courteous to let the pastor know what is proposed to be done. It was true, as had been said, that he had no more right than any other member when it came to voting or speaking, but when he was placed in the position of a teacher, a leader, a pastor—a position above that of any of them—then he thought he would have a right to something more than he would have if he had no leadership, no responsibility. [Applause.] When a man is put in the superintendence of anything under his name and responsibility, his place is one which requires for him, which demands and which justifies notonly a constitutional liability, but a constitutional liberty. Therefore, he held that what they had a right to make any change they pleased, it was his fair to make any change in the public conductor public contributions of the Church to the missionary work, and leave him out to find out the change only a week or two afterwards. He was not so near saintship yet as not to get what people would call angry. [Laughter.] He held that it was perfectly right in this Church and those in connection with the American Missionary Union to say that it was all fair and square to stop the old method of managing these collections and adopting a new one, but he would say also that Brother TAPPAN, though he was to be exonerated from this, and though he (Mr. BEECHER.) did not charge him with laying a trap, yet there was a want of confidence shown which led to misapprehension and mistake, and put him (Mr. BEECHER) in a false position with the Church.

After these prefatory remarks, the Reverend gentleman proceeded to say, that the whole drift of his speech to-night would be this, that the American Board is the proper depository of Plymouth Church for those funds by which it desires to preach the Gospel in foreign languages, and that while they most heartily desired to devote their means to this work, they had not the slightest wish to draw anything from the American Missionary Association, but would advocate its claims whenever they were fitly brought forward; when, however, it was sought to advocate their claims to the disadvantage of the Foreign Board, it could not be done. He proposed further to show that the American Board had, to an extraordinary and unparalleled degree, been instrumental in promoting the spread of Christianity and in alleviating the evils of Slavery, that it has held and now holds sound Anti-Slavery doctrine; that it has faithfully and consistently applied these doctrines to its appropriate missionary work, and that it is clean, clear, and pure, substantially, on this whole subject. [Applause.] On this matter he might be allowed to say that it was now going on thirty years since he began to labor in the Anti-Slavery field. He was one of the special policemen who, in Cincinnati, twenty years ago, went round with three double-barreled pistols in his pocket, to save the houses of the black people from mob, at a time when to talk Abolitionism was to talk treason. From that time to this his heart had been in the work. The first Anti-Slavery sermon ever preached in Indiana was preached by him in the capital, Indianapolis.

The first Sunday night he preached he had taken ground from which he had never faltered. But he had now come to the day when it was popular to be an Anti-Slavery man, and he expected to have another experience. He would stand up for the rights of those who opposed Anti-Slavery sentiments. [Applause.] He would not be a bigot for Anti-Slavery. When WENDELL PHILLIPS was a bye-word and reproach, and his doctrines were even too radical for him (BEECHER,) he had said if he had the power, WENDELL PHILLIPS could speak in this church. He had gone to the nine trustees, and asked it as a personal favor, and WENDELL PHILLIPS spoke in this church. It was not because he indorsed Mr. PHILLIPS' views, but because he believed in freedom of speech, that he had done this. Now, he would not recognize in Anti-Slavery men the feeling which they had condemned in their opponents. The time was coming when minorities would look up to Anti-Slavery men, and ask what they should do? And he was going to defend their rights when assailed. There was a time when the Missionary spirit of New-England was extended. It was, however, checked by the Revolution, and the fiscal embarrassments of the country. It was not, however, until 1809 that the movement in Williamstown College was commenced. The American Board, from a beginning fifty years ago, had come to be an immense Association. It was venerable by age. None other upon such a scale was so old. Yet it was on trial before this young church. If it should be found guilty of vitiating the Gospel it ought not be tried, but if it spread a pure Gospel it ought to be encouraged. It had some 900 laborers in the field, scattered over the world. 50,000 converts had been gathered in by its labors; fifteen unwritten languages had been written, and the Bible had been translated into twenty tongues. It was doubtful whether the Society could show a greater work at home than abroad. But they had worked out with singular wisdom the whole theory and practice of missions. They had opened the way for all successive Societies, and reduced to form and practice the whole labor of establishing missions. The Board had considered and settled all the various questions necessarily arising in the work of missions. Standing between churches at home and churches abroad, they had accomplished their work. Between the demands of home churches, and the necessities of foreign churches, they had to steer clear of sectional jealousies. Such harmony, he feared, would not be seen in any other body. To them the American Churches were indebted for belief in the possibilities of maintaining missions. The Society should be preferred because it had to stand in every portion of the world. The American Board gave facilities to send the Gospel to all Western Asia, which could not be reached by any other source than through the American Board. In India, Burmah and Siam, the American Missionary Association gave no mission labor except in Ceylon. In Western Africa, according to the report for 1859, the American Society had but three missions.

Mr. TAPPAN explained that according to the report for 1860 they had to send nine more within three months.

Mr. BEECHER admitted the correctness of the latest report, but continued to show that the American Missionary Association could not afford the work in India, Siam, Asia and Africa, that could be done by the older and more-extended American Board of Commissioners of Foreign Missions, and although he did not think arithmetic was his forte, although he dealt largely in figures, he believed their good work did not cost as much as that of the Society of which Mr. TAPPAN was Treasurer.

Mr. TAPPAN explained that a year or two ago the receipts had fallen off, and the expenses were therefore in greater proportion. Besides, his Society circulated their papers gratuitously.

Mr. BEECHER believed that the right way was to divide what they cost by what they did, and calculate the expense of their good work by the results. If they chose to circulate gratuitously their papers for the purpose of procuring subscribers, that was part of the expenses of their Society. They should support the American Board because it was connected to them by venerable history, and because it was the beloved of their fathers. He did not love anything because it was old, but, if it was good as well as old, he thought it the better for its age. He alluded to his earliest knowledge of the American Board, and his acquaintance with the pioneers in this movement. Why should he leave the old and go to the new? It was objected that it was a close corporation. But had it not done more than the Tract Society and new corporation? Had it not been more progressive than the Tract Society, which had defied the voice of the churches, and by every mean device shut off free discussion? There was an open corporation for them. [Laughter.] But it was objected that they sustained the missions among the Choctaws. These Indian missions were started forty years ago. He read from the report of the American Board in 1848, showing that some of the slaveholding Indians had been received into the Church. These missions went back before the time of the great Slavery agitation, would it be fair to go back long before the day of general public agitation and judge these Churches by the prevailing Anti-Slavery sentiment now?

But did the Board now hold a good gospel denouncing Slavery? What was the feeling among the Indians on this subject? Take the report of fifteen years ago, and let them remember that many of them were not Republicans then. [Laughter.] He read from the report of 1845 of the American Board, taking the ground that it was not necessary to exclude the slaveholders from communion. They denounced Slavery, but would consider the circumstances of those who, without their own action, had been made slaveholders. One of their missionaries, viewing Slavery in all its bearings, denounced its baneful effects upon both masters and slaves. This wrs the feeling in 1845, and they had not yet learned the doctrine of discriminating between the selfish and unselfish slaveholder. He held that a man might hold a slave and not do wrong. This must be the case until time was annihilated. There might be formalities, and whether they took seconds, days or weeks, time must be consumed. Such a thing as immediate emancipation was impossible. There was nothing bad or good *per se*. A thing bad in its consequences was bad, and *vice versa*, and all things were to be judged by their tendency to good or bad. The whole question with respect to American Slavery was, does it exert baneful influence on master and slave? Does it always exert such a baneful influence? He believed that a man might hold a slave for the good of the slave. The American Board had at last taken this ground of discrimination between the man who held a slave for his own profit, and the man who held a slave unwillingly, or for the good of the slave. He felt now as he had always felt, that an unwilling slaveholder could come to the communion properly, and he would welcome a true Christian who would say that he was an unwilling slaveholder. He would say, "Brother, sit down to the table, and if no other man will sup with you I will, and Christ will." A man might be putting forth ten times the power to get out of slaveholding that an Anti-Slavery man was putting forth to keep out of it.

Had the Board done all it could to enforce its doctrines? Could it withdraw from its Choctaw Missions immediately? Could the Indian churches be expected to come into line before Dr. SPRING's or the Mercer-street Presbyterian Church? Would a majority of the Brooklyn churches take even a moral ground as high as the Indian missionaries had? Could he say to his erring child, come back instantly? That was a poor way to correct and reform a child by kicking him out of the house. The trouble of the American Board had been that there were slaveholders in the church, and yet he believed that the report of Dr. TREAT contained wisdom, purity and truth next to the Books of Corinthians. Mr. BEECHER read from the report of Mr. WOOD, who had visited these Indian Missions for the purpose of settling the question of Slavery in them, numerous passages denouncing the institution of Slavery as in its nature just what the General Assembly of 1818 decided it. He also read from that act, to show the severe terms of denunciation that were used. Mr. BEECHER read further from the report to show its vigorous denunciation of the sins and sorrows of Slavery, in this he said, the missionaries and churches had agreed. The missionaries were allowed to judge of who were fit for the service of communion, as well with regard to Slavery as with relation to other subjects. In the exercise of wise discretion the missionary was instructed to speak upon Slavery as upon other subjects.

Mr. TILTON—Please read the sentences.

Mr. BEECHER read the sentences requiring the missionaries to refrain from political questions, saying to Mr. TILTON, "make the most of it,"—(applause)—and adding, that he only left it out for fear of wearying the audience. He thought it rather strengthened his position.

Mr. TILTON—I only wanted to let your side have the benefit of it. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. BEECHER continued to read the instructions of the missionaries, showing their intention to discountenance Slavery as much as they deemed expedient. If Plymouth Church cut off this Board, he should look upon it as like cutting their Pastor off, for he was not ashamed to say that the views of the American Board had been his views from the beginning. He stood on the Goodwater platform as the preacher to his congregation, and he had been generally suspected of leaning to *Anti*-Slavery. [Laughter.] If he didn't, the *Herald* made a great mistake. He did not hesitate to say that he put himself in the same ship with the American Board, so far as regarded the expression of their views on the question of Slavery on the Goodwater platform. Now what had been the moral effect of the Missionaries? Why, they had been deemed Abolitionists and brought down the opposition of the slaveholders. If it were otherwise, would WOOSTER have been dragged in chains to prison. It might be well to censure these men here, but God would recognise their services. The reason why the Missionaries were dropped was because they could not act up to the basis upon which they had agreed. The Choctaw Missionaries could not act up the Anti-Slavery instructions of the Board, and therefore they had to separate, the Cherokee Mission was retained only on the ground that slaveholding should be countenanced when it was unselfish, and with the promise that the Anti-Slavery doctrine should be carried out as fast as practicable. For himself he could not conceive of a blindness or bigotry more fatal to Christian prudence than the proposed casting off the American Board. The Old and New School Presbyterian Church had separated on the question of Slavery, and what had been the history of Presbyterian and Episcopalianism since? What had been the course of the Methodists? Look at the American Tract Society going down regularly. Yet the American Board, in true fellowship with the Home Missionary Society, had been progressing as fast as they could together. The American Board had perhaps not made so strong a testimony against Slavery as they might; but it was the fault of men to err. He would not countenance the bigotry of Anti-Slavery men who denounced others who could not come up to their shibboleth. What a condition of things was this, when a man can't say a thing that seems in the least charitable or Christian toward a man who is wrong? He thought the bigotry of Anti-Slavery in modern days was much like that of the Papacy. [Applause.] He had therefore refused to join those who inveighed against GARRISON and PHILLIPS, and they had not scrupled to attack him Sebastopolly, but he had not been stormed and taken. It did not become them to be party men. They were not in complicity with men merely because they were in fellowship with them. No, not so long as a man could open his mouth to say what he thought. But, it was said, there were slaveholders in the corporation. Their number had decreased from 14 to 7, and the contributions had decreased, because the South believed that the Board was Anti-Slavery. Dr. THOMAS T. ATKINSON, of Virginia, another of the corporators, had resigned in a huff on account of the publication which he had read. He supposed that, with one exception, not one of the slaveholders had ever cast a vote in the Board. It was said that it was the duty of this Church to bear witness on the subject of Slavery, but he would not testify against the American Board of Foreign Missions, which had been progressing for fifty years. At last they had shaken their robes, and retained now only one slaveholding Mission, and that was with the proviso before stated, that the Anti-Slavery sentiment should be forwarded as far as practicable. If the Church should throw off the American Board, it would seem to him that they did not know their own friends. For his part, he bid God speed to their proclamation of the Gospel. [Applause.]

Mr. TILTON obtained the floor, and stated that either from the fatigue of hearing the speech, or the lapse of time, the audience was doubtless not willing to wait longer. He was ready to reply now, but would give way to a motion to adjourn, he having the floor. He would say to the other side, in the language of WASHINGTON, "We still live."

Mr. BEECHER—I hope you will live better than he did. [Laughter.]

A motion to adjourn to Wednesday evening, at 7½ o'clock, was now put and carried, Mr. BEECHER remarking that he wanted to hear the subject talked out.

SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published this morning, contains the following:

THE POLITICAL CRISIS—Letter of Rev. Dr. BRECKINRIDGE of Kentucky, to Vice-President BRECKINRIDGE—The Union Movement in New-York—Political Intelligence.

EUROPE—Latest news from Europe by the *Africa*—NAPOLEON'S Speech on New-Year's Day.

CORRESPONDENCE—Our Letters from Washington, Mexico, California, Sandwich Islands, Kansas, and elsewhere.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF DREAMS—A Physician's Story.

LITERARY SELECTIONS—Interesting extracts from new books, &c.

AGRICULTURAL—Items for the Farmers.

THE NEWS—Semi-Weekly Summary of latest intelligence.

THE LAWRENCE DISASTER—Further evidence concerning the fall of the Pemberton Mills.

EDITORIALS—Articles on Current Topics.

Personal Items, Obituary Notices, Miscellaneous Paragraphs

Copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price 4 cents.

[Advertisement.]

BENNETT DIVORCE CASE—HEART-RENDING SCENE.

DR. BENNETT'S TWO LITTLE DAUGHTERS LOST.

ONE FIVE, THE OTHER SEVEN YEARS OLD.

Grief hangs heavily upon the father, and over the inhabitants of New-Haven.

Inquiry was made in every part of the city. Search made by many persons some distance from the city, but no tidings could be gained of the lost children.

[Advertisement.]

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.—Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Measles, &c. Superior to all others are known to be BRANDRETH'S PILLS, which simply, and without any the least danger, remove those matters from the bowels and circulation which occasion or sustain disease. Colds, coughs, scarlet fever, measles, whooping cough and influenza are cured at once by a few doses.

When we are sick, and in pain, our blood contains matters which nature asks to have removed. Here Brandeth's Vegetable Universal Pills are the great necessity, as one hundred and nine years' use thereof has fully proved.

HEAR WHAT MRS. BURROUGHS SAYS:

No. 140 ADAMS-STREET, BROOKLYN, Dec. 20, 1859.

I have used no other medicine than Brandreth's Pills for the last twenty years. I have administered them, with invariable success, in typhus and scarlet fevers, small pox, whooping cough, measles, worms, ladies previous to and immediately after confinement. With a box or two of Brandreth's Pills in the house, happen what may, I would not care whether the doctor lived next door or twenty miles off.

From the New-York Mentor of Jan. 14, 1860.

Whether the Brandreth Pill is ever converted into blood we will not now discuss, but that they are a good cathartic in all cases where purgative or laxative medicines are required, we are fully convinced: and that purgation is one of the chief remedial measures for the cure of most of the ailments of the human race, is a truth that we are also convinced of.

But our chief object at this time is to give a statement of a gentleman who says he has taken one of the Brandreth Pills for at least sixteen months daily, or about 480 days in succession, and who says at the end of that time he considered himself cured of dyspepsia, attended with a constant costive state of the bowels, which had troubled him for a long time.

This gentleman, Mr. Daniel J. Tenny, resides at the Astor House, in this City, and has been in the enjoyment of excellent health ever since he was cured by this treatment. He is an intelligent man, and there is no doubt of the truth of his statement. This proves, at least, that as many as one of the pills prepared by Dr. BRANDRETH can be taken for nearly 500 days in succession without harm, and at the end of that time a dyspeptic and costive habit of body may be perfectly cured. This could not be said of any of the cathartics in use by those who style themselves the regular faculty.

Sold at No. 294 Canal-street, No. 4 Union-square, and by all druggists, at 25 cents a box, with full directions.

[Advertisement.]

GAYETTY'S MEDICATED PAPER,

For the water-closet, is a luxury. It cures and prevents Piles. No one who values health or comfort will be without it. For sale, in convenient packages, by all Druggists, Fancy Goods dealers, &c. Depots, No. 41 Ann-st., and No. 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

LONDON CLUB SAUCE.—This unrivaled Sauce, manufactured by PARKER BROTHERS, London, can be obtained of their agent in this City, A. C. PARKER, at No. 15 Beekman-street. This article is superior to the Worcestershire Sauce, and can be obtained at one-half the price.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The constitution is subject to many trials at this season from the frequent variations of temperature, the lungs being exposed to these sudden changes. These Pills purify the blood, invigorate the stomach and excite the liver and the secretions.

[Advertisement.]

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Millions of bottles are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success. Relief is immediate and certain. Only 25 cents a bottle.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JAN. 23.

$13,000 U. S. 5s '74	100½	15	Erie Railroad		8¾
1 000 Ky. State 6s	102½	200	do	b30	9
5 000 Tenn. 6s '90	86½	35	do		9
1,000 Va. State 6s	91¾	90	Panama Railroad		130
4,000 do	91¾	50	do	b30	130½
12,000 Mo. State 6s	73⅝	100	Ill. Cent. R.	c	55¾
6,000 B'k City W. I. o'n	100	100	M. S. & N. I. G. S.	s30	15
11,000 N. Y. Cen. 6's	90½	24	do	s60	15
500 Ill. Cen. R. bds.	86¾	100	do	s3	15
1,000 Han. & St. Jo R. b	61	5	Gal. & Ch. R.		62¾
34 Del. & H. Canal Co.	93½	250	do	s60	62¾
100 Hud. River R.	41	125	do	s30	62¾
50 do	c 41¾	200	do	b60	63
110 Pacific Mail S. Co.	78	50	Cleve. & Tol. R.	b60	20¾
50 do	77¾	50	do		20
200 do	s60 77½	100	do	b60	20
150 N. Y. Central R.	73⅞	150	Ch. & R'k I. R.	s60	63½
100 do	b30 74	250	do	c	63¾
100 do	b60 74⅛	150	do	b60	63½
360 do	b60 74¼	150	do	c	63½
13 do	74	100	do	b10	63¼
300 do	73⅞	100	do	b15	63¾
50 do	stw 73¾	20	Mil. & Mis. Railr'd		3
100 do	s30 73¾	5	Stonington R.		67½
500 Reading Railroad	36¾				

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 Ind. State 5s	86	640	Harlem Railroad	b3	9¾
5 000 Tennessee 6s '90	86¾	400	Reading Railroad		37
5,000 Mo. St. 6's	s60 79⅝	500	Illinois Cen. R.	s30	56
7,000 Gal. & Ch. 2d M. B.	85	21	do		56¼
3 Del. & H. Canal Co.	93¾	100	Mich. S. & N. I. G. S.		15
50 Chic. & R. I. R.	s60 63	100	Panama Railroad		130½
100 do	s60 63½	30	do	s30	130¾
100 N. Y. Cen. R.	s5 73⅞	200	do		131
200 do	73⅞	150	do	b60	131½
500 do	s60 73¾	50	do	s60	131¾
50 do	s5 73¾	100	Galena & Chi'go R.		63
100 do	73¾	220	Cle. & Toledo R.		29

MONDAY, Jan. 23—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, Jan. 21, 1860, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of Jan. 14:

Increase in Loans	$263,517
Increase in Specie	492,578
Decrease in Circulation	946,818
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	

Including the Clearing-house operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including, also, the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

	Jan. 14, 1860.	Jan. 21, 1860.	Jan. 22, 1859.
Capital	$69,133,000	$69,433,000	$68,019,000
Loans	123,582,414	123,845,931	129,540,050
Specie	18,740,866	19,233,444	29,472,016
Circulation	8,090,548	7,880,865	7,586,163
Gross Deposits	99,247,743	99,644,128	115,816,428
Exchanged	23,363,980	22,813,547	20,750,428
Undrawn	75,883,763	76,830,581	95,066,400
In Sub-Treasury	7,749,617	8,352,435	4,851,665

The Bank return is a stronger one than generally looked for. The exchange early in the week by the Sub-Treasury of Gold Coin for Assay Certificates issued against the last California remittances, strengthened the Specie line at Bank. A considerable sum of these Certificates were unavailable the week before, in the hands of certain private Bankers and Bullion Brokers, and are now brought into the Bank account. The exchange with Boston is also in favor of New-York, and $200,000 in Gold was received from that city by one of the large Banks. The favorable turn in the Specie and Deposit lines checked, of course, the curtailment in Loans and Discounts, and the present average shows a partial increase. The Circulation continues to fall off after the settlements of the old year. The interior exchanges are making rapidly in favor of New-York, particularly with the South and Southwest, and with Chicago, from all which points the collections are coming in well. At the same time the Foreign Exchanges are in good supply in this market, and heavy bills are making at Mobile and New-Orleans against Cotton. The standard rate on England to-day, while nominally steady at 109 ℔ cent., is undersold in good transient bills, with City Bank or Banker's indorsement, by ⅛@¾ ℔ cent., and the same remark applies to France, the sales of which are large, at f. 5.20 net. for Southern drawn. There is also a considerable business to-day in Merchant bills made here against Cotton in *transitu* from the South, with shipping document attached. The terms are generally private, but we hear that £40,000 were taken in a single line, at about 108 ℔ cent. The demand for the Boston steamer from the Importers is thus far light, though another day remains to make up their remittances. The market for Money is again easy, at 6 ℔ cent. to the Brokers and 7 ℔ cent. for prime short Discounts. Longer date prime paper ranges 7@8 ℔ cent., with a fair demand for this description of bills, from outside money-lenders.

The accounts by the *Africa*, received this morning from England, to Saturday, Jan. 7, advise continued activity in the Cotton trade, both at Manchester and Liverpool. In Breadstuffs, sound descriptions of Wheat are quoted firmer. The London Money Market through the first week of the New Year was active, and the out-door rates being in some cases above the Bank of England rule, a large employment of Money obtained at that establishment at 2½ ℔ cent. The return of 4th January is as follows, compared with the previous week:

Public deposits	£9,159,556	Decrease..	£645,174
Other deposits	13,409,327	Increase..	337,917
Rest	3,209,942	Increase..	53,369
Gov'm't securities..	10,923,782	Unchanged.	
Other securities	21,092,909	Increase..	1,185,329
Notes unemployed	8,465,590	Decrease..	1,315,390

The amount of notes in circulation is £21,825,095, being an increase of £996,620, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £16,460,824, showing a decrease of £249,230 when compared with the preceding return. In American Stocks a reduction is quo